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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MARCH 11, 1934

SIXTEEN PAGES

DELHI CONFERENCE WILL NOT CONSIDER COUNCIL-ENTRY

Still Hovering On Brink Of Civil Strife

ORACONIAN LEGISLATION

Bengal C. L. A. Bill Passed

COUNCIL'S VOTING RESULTS IN 61 AGAINST 16

CALCUTTA, March 10. After a debate, lasting six days, including one all-night sitting, the Bengal Council passed the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, to-night, by 61 to 16 votes.—A.P.

Liberal Leader's Futile Opposition

CALCUTTA, Mar. 10. After a midnight session yesterday the Bengal Legislative Council met to-day, at 10-30 a.m. to dispose of the remaining amendments to the Criminal Law Amendment Bill of 1934 and again was adjourned at 2 p.m. to reasonable at 6-30 p.m.

There were 265 amendments almost all of which were moved, and discussion on them concluded at 3 p.m. the House passing the measure by 61 votes to 16 votes.

Offering the final opposition Mr. J. N. Basu, Liberal Leader, said that similar measures previously passed did not mitigate the situation, rather aggravated it. Measures like these, he said, were taken in an extraordinary situation for a temporary period not permanently.—(United Press).

MR. ANEY AT NAGPUR

NAGPUR, March 10. Mr. M. S. Aney arrived here this morning by Calcutta mail and leaves for Balaghat to-night.

He will return from there after a couple of days.—United Press.

Population Of Spain Live In State Of Alarm

Householders Resort To Hoarding Of Supplies

MADRID, March 10.

The Republic continues to hover on the brink of a civil strife. Socialist violence and frequent disturbances in several centres are keeping the population in a state of alarm, while Barcelona is arming to the teeth, against anarchist gangsters.

HOARDING OF SUPPLIES.

Fears of a revolutionary outbreak are leading householders to accumulate supplies. Locksmiths and gunsmiths are reaping a rich harvest.

PROSECUTIONS THREATENED.

Meanwhile the first step towards outlawing the Socialist Party General Labour Union has been taken through instructions issued to district attorneys to prosecute associations "planning revolution even though they appear to be acting legally."—Renter's Special.

THIRTY NEWSPAPERS SUSPENDED

(Renter's Special Service.)

MADRID, March 9.

There is much restlessness in certain parts of Spain where social conflict exists, declared the Minister of the Interior, but the position as a whole is satisfactory. The day passed quietly although many thousands are on strike.

The city bread supply is assured in case of a general strike on March 12, as the Master bakers have declared that they would hold themselves responsible for it.

The Socialists are adopting the policy of obstruction in the Cortes demanding a quorum, namely absolute majority for passing non-political measures, and an increase of 1,000 men in the civil guard.

A stir has been created by the reported drafting of 100 civil guards, and 100 carabinieri in the Huesca district, the centre of the revolt in 1930.

Over thirty newspapers have been suspended in Madrid to-day.

CONFERENCE IN EASTER

17th March Inconvenient

Malaviyaji To Confer With Leaders

With reference to a Delhi message published in Saturday's paper that the informal Conference of some Congress leaders proposed to be held in Delhi during the Easter will consider the question of Council entry, the "Chronicle" is in a position to state that this question will not be discussed at the Conference.

NEW DELHI, March 10.

It is understood that the proposed meeting of the Swarajists will be held in Delhi during the Easter holidays and not on the 17th March, as had been arranged previously.

The postponement has been rendered necessary mainly because Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy is said to be ill at Calcutta and certain prominent Swarajists of Bombay and other places have expressed the view that it will be convenient to hold the meeting during Easter holidays.

Dr. Ansari, who is now in Bombay, will be returning to Delhi probably on the 14th March.—A. P.

MALAVIYAJI WANTS TIME

Exchange Of Views Before Deciding

NEW DELHI, Mar. 10.

The position as regards the proposed Swarajist Conference is that it is likely to be postponed till Easter holidays as Mr. Satyamurti has received a telegram from Dr. Ansari now in Bombay to the effect that the other leaders cannot come to Delhi in so short time.

Pandit Malaviya also is not yet sure whether he would be able to attend the Conference, as without exchanging views with other leaders he could not decide definitely one way or other about the advisability of holding such a Conference at the present time.

Mr. K. C. Neogy and Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh interviewed Pandit Malaviya to-day and had a discussion bearing on this subject.—United Press.

MOONJE'S MISSION TO GOA

NAGPUR, March 10.

Dr. B. S. Moonje left for Bombay 'en route' to Goa last night. He will wait in deputation on His Excellency the Governor-General of the Portuguese India in connection with the grievances of the Hindus of Goa.—United Press.

Dread Of Hunger, Not Call Of "Reds" At Root Of Unrest

COMMUNIST BOGEY IN TEXTILE STRIKES

Need For Mobilising Public Opinion In Favour Of Workers

(By Our Labour Commissioner)

The statement in the Bombay Legislative Council by the Home Member in regard to the Government's Labour policy is the talk of the day in the City Labour circles.

While the statement about "keeping the ring clear between Labour and Capital" has caused a little amusement, the assertion that the Sholapur Strike was fomented by Communist agitators from outside has amazed not a few of the prominent Trade Union workers. One of the Labour leaders said:—

That the Home Member cannot understand how the Home Member could make the allegation that the Sholapur Strike is being fomented by Communists. I have a strong suspicion that the raising of the Communist bogey was only a move on his part to induce the Council to accept the Government's policy and to distract the public attention from the very real grievances, and legitimate claims of Labour.

In the circumstances, I am afraid I cannot accept the statement of the Home Member that the Government policy has been one of "keeping the ring clear for the two parties," viz. Capital and Labour. That claim is hardly borne out by the action of the Government in arresting Labour leaders, banning meetings and processions of strikers, and gagging Labour leaders by preventing them from addressing the men.

CONGRESS SOCIALISTS' ATTITUDE.

In this connection, Mr. M. R. Masani, General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Group, says:—There can be no doubt as to the attitude of the Congress Socialist Group on this question. There is a drastic and systematic effort on the part of the mill-owners to press down still further the already miserable standard of living of the workers and the Group would naturally stand by the workers in their efforts to resist the offensive against them.

The Sholapur strike was the expression of the spontaneous resistance of the workers against the drastic wage-cut sought to be imposed on them and it was not till long after the men had gone on strike, that the Labour leaders from outside Sholapur went to help the strikers. I may mention that one of our members has been associated with the conduct of the strike from the very beginning. In the face of these facts, I

MOBILISE PUBLIC OPINION.

I feel that effective public opposition should be mobilised against the one-sided policy of the Government in Labour disputes by all organisations which believe in such elementary civil rights as that of free expression of opinion, of organisation and the right to strike. The Congress Socialist Group has already moved in the matter by organising a public meeting on Monday evening at the Blavatsky Lodge at 6-30 p.m. to extend support to the Sholapur workers, in which Messrs. K. F. Nariman, S. A. Brelvi, Bakhale and Jhabwala have agreed to participate. Dr. Antolkar, a member of the Group, is coming down from Sholapur and he will place the facts of the situation there before the meeting.

DACOIT AND VILLAGERS KILLED

Sequel To Gang Raid Near Nabirabad

LARKANA (Sind), Mar. 10. Yet another report of a daring attack by dacoits has come from the village of Deran near Nabirabad resulting in the exchange of bullets between the village folk and the dacoits as a sequel to which one dacoit and two villagers are reported to have been killed.

It appears that about 40 dacoits armed with rifles and swords marched on to the village at 9 p.m. They were sighted by the villagers who fired at them killing one outright. The dacoits too replied with bullet shots and consequently two villagers were killed. Seeing the villagers were larger in number the dacoits lifted their dead companion and took to their heels.

The police are making vigorous investigations.—(United Press).

C. P. MINISTERS RESIGN

Sequel To Passing Of No-Confidence Motion

NAGPUR, Mar. 10.

Mr. M. Y. Shareef, Minister for Education and Mr. V. B. Chaudhari, Minister for Agriculture tendered resignations of their offices this afternoon which have been accepted by the Governor.—A. P.

MOVE TO FORM NEW MINISTRY

The party leaders were summoned to the Government House this evening. A new Ministry will be formed.—United Press.

Move For Coalition Party

NAGPUR, Mar. 10.

Nationalists led by Mr. Kharas and Democrats led by Rai Bahadur Naydu have decided to form a coalition party for setting up a new Ministry. Leaders of the both parties have been nominated by their respective parties to form the Ministry. It is expected that announcement of the formation of a new Ministry will be made on Monday, March 12.—(United Press).

C. P. Governor's Tour Programme

NAGPUR, Mar. 10.

Sir Hyde Cowan, Governor of the Central Provinces accompanied by Lady Cowan and staff leaves Nagpur on a tour on March 14 and after visiting Seoni Dhuri, Jabulpore and Saugor will reach Pachmarhi on March 26.—A. P.

FROM SIX MONTHS TO TWO YEARS

Sentence On Director Enhanced By Appeal Court

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

STOCKHOLM, Mar. 10. The Appeal Court has sentenced to two years' penal servitude Holm, director of the Kreuger Toll Match Company. Holm had appealed against the six months' sentence by the lower Court on a charge of falsifying accounts, and thus gets a fourfold increase.

LARGE GAINS FOR LABOUR

RUGBY, March 9.

London County Council elections have resulted in large gains for the Labour representatives. The representation of parties in the last Council was Municipal Reformers 83; Labour 35; Liberals 6.

Few results still remain to be declared, but so far Labour has gained 33 seats, 27 from Municipal position of parties now is: Municipal Reformers 47; Labour 65; Liberal nil.—(B. O. W.)

JAPANESE MAGNATE DEAD

Shooting Tragedy Ends Fatally

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

KAMAKURA, Mar. 10. Sanji Muto has died. (Sanji Muto, a leading Japanese industrialist was shot on Friday, on the face, leg and abdomen by a youth who later committed suicide.)

(A Sketch of Sanji Muto's career appears on page 8.)

ONLY Rs. 13,000 REQUIRED TO MAKE 2 LAKHS

STEAMER PASSENGERS FROM AFRICA DONATE RS. 505

On Saturday our readers contributed Rs. 1,300, making the total sum collected up-to-date Rs. 1,87,200. Rs. 505 was subscribed by passengers on board S. S. "Karanja" which arrived from Africa yesterday, as the following letter will show:—

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The passengers per R. M. S. "Karanja" present voyage, who arrived in Bombay on Saturday, 10th March, 1934, collected during the voyage the sum of Rs. 505— for the Earthquake Relief Fund in India. It is very pleasant to record that Mr. Bhagwan Dass's idea of collection towards this Fund was warmly welcomed by the passengers who formed a committee of Messrs. C. N. Mobedjina, Dr. Bhalla, J. K. Desai, V. N. Dandekar, Rev. Father Lawrence, Noor Mohamed and E. Dindar, for the collection and with the consent of the vessel's Commander, started the work immediately.

The above collection is mostly due to the hard and enthusiastic work of Mr. C. N. Mobedjina who shouldered the responsible job of Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. Bhalla acting as the Hon. Secretary, with the support and co-operation of the Committee members. Mr. E. M. Dindar deserves special mention. Not only did he top the list of contributors, but made very successful efforts towards the collection along with Messrs. M. J. Saloojee and C. U. Patel.

We thank all the contributors for their support to this Fund and earnestly hope that this will be taken as an example by the passengers of the steamers who follow us, and wish that they make it a point of duty to our fellow-countrymen upon whom untold misery has befallen due to the earthquake. The above amount has been forwarded to the "Bombay Chronicle" for distribution amongst the earthquake stricken people.—Yours, etc.

A. N. BHALLA,
Hon. Secretary.

R. M. S. "Karanja" V. 21,
March 10, 1934.

GANDHIJI PASSES THROUGH NAGPUR

Large Crowd Greeted Him At Station

NAGPUR, March 10.

A large crowd greeted Mahatma Gandhi, when he passed through Nagpur this morning by the "Grand Trunk" which was running two hours late, 'en route' to Patna for Bihar tour.

The crowd included among others, Mr. Aney, Dr. Khare and Mr. Ogale.

Bapuji made an appeal for funds for Harijan work. He collected Rs. 30 on the spot. He looked very cheerful.—United Press.

DON'T MISS YOUR COPY

"CHRONICLE-SENTINEL"

Earthquake Number

WILL BE OUT ON SATURDAY MARCH 17

Remember 2 annas per each copy sold will go to Rajen Prasad Bihar Relief Fund.

If you feel for the widows, the orphans and the distressed in unhappy Bihar, is it not your duty to swell the fund by ordering a copy?

Running THIS WEEK

Phantom of the Hills

PRODUCED BY SAGAR MOVIE TONE

He played the Game of Hearts
He was at home with Adventure

A MUSICAL ROMANCE RICH WITH EMOTIONS

Directed By:—MR. EZRA MIR

JAL MERCHANT in the Colourful Role with
PANNA, SABITADEVI, ASOOJI YAKUB,
NAYAMPALLY, GULJAR and others

Time:—Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-30. SATURDAY and
SUNDAY 2-45 MATINEE.

Imperial Cinema (Lamington Road.

He was an Educated Man

—A GRADUATE

But what prospects had he in Life?

A VICTIM TO HIS FATE

PIONEER FILM'S (CALCUTTA)

High Class Urdu Musical Comedy Drama

Kismet-ka-Shekar

Featuring that funny pair

Master MOHAN, Miss PATIENCE COOPER

Supported by

SHARIFA, ABBASSALI and others

DELIGHTFUL MUSIC! SPICY DIALOGUES!

AT

MINERVA TALKIES

— LAMINGTON ROAD —

DAILY AT 5-30, 8 AND 10-30 P.M.

MATINEE AT 3 P.M. ON SAT., SUN, & HOLIDAYS.

The Little Duke of

Indian Film Land

at

BHAKTA

KOHINOOR

PRALHAD

CINEMA

at — Dadar —

You will be amazed
to see

NRISINHA AVATAR SCENE

featuring
MASTER MOHAN
RATNA PRABHA
SALVI
SHAKUNTALA
VASANT PEHELWAN

MELODIOUS TUNES

SPICY DIALOGUES

Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.

Saraswatee Cinetone's

MYSTERIOUS PRINCE

is coming to STEAL AWAY your heart
Mysteriously

WHEN—?

WHERE—??

2nd Week!!

2nd Week!!

THE TALK OF THE WHOLE TOWN!

SHE ENTREATED HIM TO FORGET HER SO THAT HE WOULD DO
A GREAT SERVICE TO MANKIND!!

AND HE DID!!

A powerful drama, full of Thrills and Suspense!

DIGWEER CINETONE'S TRIUMPHANT TALKIE

IN
HINDI

Saint Tulsidas

IN
HINDI

Featuring:—

MR. G. N. JOSHI (OF H. M. VOICE FAME), SHANTAKUMARI,
JAMNA, FATMA, MADHAO ETC.

H. O. H. is OVER! M. C. C. is GONE!!

NOW THE ONLY ENTERTAINMENT

FOR THIS WEEK

"SAINT TULSIDAS"

AT YOUR FAVOURITE THEATRE

MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAUM



SHANTA KUMARI

TIME:—TO-DAY MATINEE AT 2-30 P.M.

DAILY:—5, 7-45, 10-30 P.M.

Sole Distributors:—LILADHAR RATANSI & SONS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
GRAND OPPORTUNITY

ONCE AGAIN ON THE SCREEN

KING OF
AYODHYA

PRABHAT FILM CO.'S
highly appreciated Marathi Talkie

Featuring

Mr. TEMBE

and

Shrimati KHOTE

well-known Pauranic story of
Great King Harischandra

DON'T MISS TO SEE THIS PICTURE

Saturday, Sunday at 3 p.m.
Daily 5-15, 8 & 10-45

KRISHNA
CINEMA

New Charni Road

NEXT WEEK

THIEF OF
BAGDAD

PARAMOUNT'S HINDI TALKIE

THEY'RE HERE AGAIN!

PALACE

Near Byculla Station
6-30 and 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun., Thurs. 4 p.m. Matinee
Universal's Laugh Riot

THE COHENS AND
KELLYS IN TROUBLE

with
GEORGE SIDNEY
CHARLIE MURRAY
MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted District Manager on
Rs. 40 for order supplying Dept.
Apply with 2 annas stamps for
full particulars to Investor's Cor-
poration, 15, Clive Row, Calcutta.
(7993).

26. BOARDING HOUSES.

The Best Boarding and Lodging
in Poona. Try the Gujarati Hindoo
Lodge, Denial, Kikabhai, Mansoor,
Poona, 2. (2062).

Running This Week

Saroj's Masterpiece Hindi Talkie
adapted from the famous Sans-
krit Drama of "Bhavabhuti"

Malti-Madhav

featuring
MADHAV KALE
SARDAR AKHTAR
ASHRAF KHAN, etc.

GLOBE TALKIES

Sandhurst Road
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45 Daily
Fri., Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45

NEXT WEEK

"SPEED-MADNESS" with
RICHARD TALMADGETHE LATE JUSTICE
MIRZA

A Good Judge

(By B. G. Kher)

The sudden death of Mr. Justice
Mirza Ali Akbar Khan is univer-
sally mourned and our heartfelt
sympathy goes to his widow and
family.

Born in the year 1880 at Bom-
bay, he was the youngest son of
Mirza Hussein Khan, who prac-
tised as a Solicitor of the Bombay
High Court for over thirty-four
years; and was the funder of the
old firm of Messrs. Mirza and
Mirza. Mr. Justice Mirza was
educated at Wilson College and
graduated B. A. in 1901. In the
same year, he got a Government
of India Scholarship and went to
England. He joined St. John's
College at Cambridge and took
honours in the Moral Science
Tripos. He was called to the Bar
in June 1904 and the same year in
October, he was enrolled as an
Advocate of the Bombay High
Court. In 1906, he was appointed
Counsel for Faria and he work-
ed as such till 1922. He was a
Fellow of the Bombay University
for a number of years and later
became Vice-Chancellor. He also
held the office of Professor and
Principal of the Government Law
School.

Apart from his academic dis-
tinctions and forensic qualities,
the late Judge was well known for
his numerous social and literary
activities. He had realised very
early in life that there were high-
er things in life than rank and
riches and his unflinching cour-
tesy and frank disposition endeared
him to all who came into con-
tact with him.

At the Bar, though he never
commanded what is known as a
roaring first rank practice, he was
known to be very steady painstaking,
lucid and dignified. He typi-
fied the best traditions of the
English Bar and was always ex-
tremely courteous and straight-

FASCISTS DISCHARGED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The Fascists were discharged
by the Magistrate, who declared
the case was not strong enough
as far as grievous bodily harm
was concerned.

(A cable dated March 2, on
the subject, stated:—
"Emphatic denials that British
Fascists use castor oil punitively
were given by witnesses for the
defence in the Fascist assault
case."

Counsel for defence declared
that Symes and Sharmar did
not touch Richardson, while
Mills hit him in self-defence.
The question whether they wore
black shirts had no more to do
with the case than whether
bishops were uniform. The
case was adjourned."

Dadar Committee
Sends Rs. 2060

The Secretary of the Bhukamp
Sankat Nivaran Fund Com-
mittee Dadar writes:

The Bhukamp Sankat Nivaran
Fund Committee of Dadar have
paid Rs. 500/ in the Central Relief
Committee's Office as their 3rd
instalment.

The total paid up now by this
Committee for Bihar Relief,
amounts to Rs. 2260/.

forward. For these qualities, he
was respected by his colleagues
and by the Bench. He was not
what one may call a brilliant
Advocate but had a clear and im-
pressive style of expressing him-
self. He conducted the Prize
Court Case Appeal "In re: S. S.
Karadoniz" before their Lord-
ships of the Privy Council in 1922
and Lord Sumner paid him a
handsome compliment about his
advocacy.

A GREAT QUALITY
As a Judge, one special charac-
teristic of his endeared him to the
Bar and to the Solicitors and that
was his utter disregard of per-
sonalities. Even the junior-most
member of the Bar felt absolutely
safe before him and received the
same polite attention as did the
senior-most leader or the Advo-
cate-General. This is a great
quality. He only cared for the
cause, no matter who represented
it and often freely spoke out his
mind thus sometimes causing
great embarrassment and irrita-
tion. He was fearless and strictly
impartial as a Judge though
somewhat slow and he was very
affable and always unflinching.

The High Court as an ex-
ecutive body is not separated
from the Executive in addition to
dispensing justice in ordinary lit-
igation, it has also to hold the
scales even between an all power-
ful Executive and a public strug-
gling for its rights. By Mr. Jus-
tice Mirza's death, the public have
lost one of the good Judges in
the Bench. May his Soul rest in
peace.

NOTHING SHORT OF NATIONAL
DEMAND WILL DO

Andhra Congress Swarajya Party Plans To Mobilise
Youth, Women And Labour Forces To
Usher In New Era

(From Our Correspondent).
BEZWADA, March 9.

The following statement has
been issued on behalf of the
newly-formed Andhra Congress-
Swarajya Party, Bezwada:—

The Andhra Congress-Swarajya
Party has been formed in respon-
se to a wide-spread and daily-
growing feeling among some Con-
gressmen of Andhradesa, mem-
bers of the old Swarajist persua-
sion and other Nationalists that
real political work in the country
cannot be carried on and national
activity stimulated, in all
spheres, without a party being
organised, with a distinctly pol-
itical outlook and programme and
a thorough realisation of the ex-
act social and economic situation
in the country.

A separate Swarajya Party is
formed for the Andhradesa, be-
cause, we believe that, there
should be unitary parties for the
four main linguistic areas of the
Presidency, viz: Tamil Nadu, An-
dhra, Kerala and Karnataka, and
a Central Committee or Board,
consisting of representatives of
these four Provincial bodies to
consolidate their effort on matters
of common interest, where nec-
essary. Eventually, it is our hope
that these Provincial Swarajya
Parties may have to be affiliated
to an All-India Swarajya Organi-
sation, when one is formed.

MAIN PRINCIPLES.

The principles of the Party will
be the same as those of the old
Swarajya Party, led by late Dash-
bandhu Das, late Pandit Motilal
Nehru and also late Hakim Ajmal
Khan, viz: "Self-reliance in all
matters conducive to the healthy
growth of the Nation, and resist-
ance to all efforts, Governmental
and otherwise, that seek to im-
pede the Nation's progress to Swa-
rajya."

The Party believes that the
great work and sacrifices of mil-
lions of our countrymen, under
the lead of Mahatma Gandhi dur-
ing recent years, have made it
possible to create a new and con-
structive national effort in the
country; and, it hopes that a re-
organisation of our political life
on the essential principles and
programme of the old All-India
Swarajya Party, will once more
revivify our political life. The
Party also believes that, in course
of time, the Congress will realise
the importance of a predomi-
nantly political programme, in-
cluding work through the Legisla-
tures, Local Self-Governing In-
stitutions, and, in fact, through all
other organisations which afford
opportunities and facilities for
carrying on agitation for the at-
tainment of complete Swarajya
for India; and it hopes that, ere
long, it will persuade the Con-
gress to adopt its programme as
an integral part of its own.

NOTHING SHORT OF SWARAJ.

The Party's feeling towards the
White Paper Scheme of Consti-
tutional Reforms is certainly one of
utter disappointment and strong
disapproval. The precise attitude
which the Party will, ultimately,
adopt towards the Reformed Con-
stitution is obviously a matter for
the decision of the party, after
the Constitution assumes a defi-
nite shape by Parliamentary legis-
lation. It is the conviction of
this Party that nothing short of
a constitution, based upon the
National Demand, which has been
unequivocally put forth by ac-
credited leaders of the Nation and
repeatedly made known to the
British public, will satisfy the po-
litical aspirations of the people
of this country.

The Party's attitude towards
the Communal Award and the
Poona Pact is, that, while both
are inimical to the true National
ideals and interests of the coun-
try, in the circumstances in which
the country is now placed, the
members of the Minority Commu-
nities and the Depressed Classes
so far as this Province is concern-
ed, should be assured that, their
interests would be adequately
safeguarded, and that, therefore,
the representation vouchsafed in
the Communal Award and the
Poona Pact, should be enjoyed by
them as a transitory measure. No
effort, however, would be spared
to convince all communities con-
cerned that, such separate repre-
sentation is undesirable and to
bring about a reversal of these
temporary expedients by mutual
consent. Elimination of all com-
munalism from the life of the
country and the creation of
strong and harmonious Social
Unity is, undoubtedly, one of the

chief objects for which the Party
will incessantly strive.

The Andhra Congress-Swarajya
Party stands by the demand in
favour of constituting linguistic
provinces, a principle which has
been already recognised and giv-
en effect to by the Congress; and
in particular, the Party's pro-
gramme will include active mea-
sures for the speedy establish-
ment of the Andhra Province.

CALL OFF REPRESSION.

Regarding Civil Disobedience,
the Party, while it realises that
the Nation's sufferings and sac-
rifices therefore, during the re-
cent years, have drawn forth the
moral sympathy, nay, admiration
of the world, at the same time,
feels and believes that there is
now no atmosphere or necessity
to follow or adopt any political
movement of "direct action" in
the country and that Civil Dis-
obedience is not calculated at
present to help constitutional ad-
vance. And the Party, further
hopes that, in view of the chang-
ing political conditions, the Gov-
ernment themselves will so act as
to facilitate the early resumption
of normal political life in the
country by the release of political
prisoners, withdrawal of the Ordi-
nance Acts, and other repressive
measures, which stand in the way
of bringing about a better and
honourable understanding between
the Government and the people of
this country.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMME.

In the economic sphere, the
programme of the party will in-
clude:—(i) The relief of the ryot
by necessary legislation and other
appropriate measures and organi-
sation of grievances. The estab-
lishment of debt-cancellation
boards and measures for reduc-
tion of land revenue will be im-
mediately taken up. (ii) The
harmonising of the economic in-
terests of the various sections of
the people, as far as possible for
instance: re-adjusting the rela-
tions between landlords and ten-
ants on an equitable basis. (iii)
Reductions in the cost of admin-
istration which has been top-heavy
in the country. (iv) An inten-
sive propagation of a compre-
hensive programme of Swadeshti
in agricultural and manufacturing
industry, Trade, Commerce, Bank-
ing, Insurance, Co-operation,
etc., with a view to achieve an
effective and real Economic In-
dependence for the country.

ORGANISE YOUTH.

This Party feels that the his-
tory of the world is being mainly
shaped by the youth, women, la-
bour and the peasantry; and it,
therefore, gives prominence in its
programme to the organisation of
these forces for the Nation's wel-
fare and service.

The Party also feels that a
strong and healthy development
and training of the man-power
of the country through military
colleges like the one at Dehra
Dun and other suitable institu-
tions like the University Training
Corps is a "sine qua non" for the
future well-being of our State,
and while urging for a speedy In-
dianisation of the defence forces
in India, it will also press on the
Government, the need for the or-
ganisation of a Provincial Militia
and a Military School for this
province, as recommended by the
Indian Central Committee (Majority)
Report.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

The Constructive Programme of
the Congress, including the man-
ufacture and use of Khaddar,
removal of untouchability, pro-
motion of inter-communal har-
mony and village reconstruction,
is an integral and, indeed, the
main part of the programme of
the Party, and the Party pledges
itself to carry it out to the best
of its ability. And in particular,
the Party will strive to mould our
village-life into autonomous and
integrated statutory panchayats,
to which end a comprehensive
Panchayat Legislation and scheme
of village administration shall
be advocated.

In one word, this Party stands
for a Political, Social and Econ-
omic upheaval from the bottom,
and we hope that ere long its po-
licy and programme will inspire
in our people that cheer, hope
and self-confidence, which are
essential for working out our na-
tional salvation.

UNIVERSAL FRANCHISE.

The Party has, for the first
time, in our political history, ad-
opted universal adult franchise
for its membership; and it is
hoped that the men and women
in Andhradesa will generously
respond and enlist themselves in
the Party in their millions.

Latest Commercial News

AMERICAN COTTON SLIGHTLY BEARISH

New York Cotton Prices
6 Points DownSMALL RISE IN LONDON
GOLD AND SILVER FIRMChicago Wheat Steady And
Argentine Linseed Easy

BOMBAY, March 10. On Saturday the sterling/dollar cross-rates ruled steady around the previous closing quotations.

NEW YORK COTTON BEARISH. The New York cotton market ruled quiet and featureless. There was general disposition, to even up accounts. The sentiment throughout the session was slightly bearish.

IMPROVEMENT IN BULLION PRICES. The London gold price improved a little but silver closed firm in London.

CHICAGO GRAINS STEADY BUT LINSEED WEEK. Liverpool wheat ruled steady. Chicago wheat, oats and rye also remained very steady. Argentine linseed was quiet.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN EASIER. The 3 1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loan closed easier at £90-3/4.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK
COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)	
New York, March 10.	
Previous closing rate	12.22
Today's opening rate	12.18
Difference	-.04
Today's closing rate	12.16
Difference	-.06
French Expectation	Rs. 201

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)	
Liverpool, March 10.	
Previous closing rate	6.29
Today's opening rate	6.28
Difference	-.01
Today's closing rate	6.27
Difference	-.02

NEW YORK
COTTON MARKET

New York, March 10. Due to the failure of the progress of the Bankhead Bill to inspire a more general aggressive demand, there was disposition to even up accounts towards the week end in the New York cotton market and the sentiment throughout the session was bearish.

Following quiet and featureless Liverpool cables and easier Stock Exchange, trading in May commenced at 12.18 i.e. 4 points lower than the previous closing. There was very little doing in the early part of the session and the tendency was quiet. May being quoted at 12.17. At this level there was a slight recovery on scattered buying and May reached 12.20 but liquidation came in and prices sagged low. Finally May closed at 12.16 i.e. 6 points lower than yesterday's closing.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 10. The following were the opening quotations:—

May (12.26/12.26)	12.18/12.18
July (12.37/12.36)	12.30/12.29
October (12.50/12.49)	12.43/12.41

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 10. The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.

American March (6.35)	6.30
American May (6.32)	6.27
Egyptian March (8.79)	8.73
Egyptian May (8.79)	8.68

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, March 10. As the New York Cotton futures opened with a decline of 4 points and closed 6 points down Broach A-M, was traded in around Rs. 200-12 at 10-45 a.m.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 10. The local silver market maintained a steady tone on better Shanghai advices and improvement in London silver. The opening prices were Rs. 55/11 6/10 and 61/13 for ready. Chaitra and Vaishakh delivery. Prices appreciated by about five annas on speculative buying and closed steady at Rs. 56, 61/14 and 62/14 there was very little doing in the gold market. Prices were almost unchanged at Rs. 33/14 3/4, 33/14 9/16 and 33/15 for ready, Chaitra and Vaishakh delivery.

RUBBER RESTRICTION

Issue Of Statement During
Week-End Denied

(SPECIAL CABLE.) LONDON, Mar. 10. The Colonial Office categorically deny the widely circulated reports on the possible issue of the rubber restriction statement during the week-end.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 10. Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 52 1/2 July 54 3/8 and October 56 3/8 i.e. about 1/8 penny higher than the previous closing. In the absence of stimulating advices and lack of foreign demand, trading was quiet.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, March 10. Prices in the Chicago wheat market showed an advance from yesterday's prices on account of unfavourable weather reports in the southwest and commission houses buying. May was quoted at 86 5/8, July 86 3/8, and September 87 1/8.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, March 10. Chicago oats were quoted at slightly better prices. May was 36 5/8, July 36 3/8. There was fairly good business.

Rye was quoted 50 3/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, March 10. Argentine linseed was dull to-day. There was very little business passing through and May at noon was quoted 12 1/2 i.e. three points lower than the previous closing.

LONDON MARKETS

The following were the rates at 3.30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS

Tin (£233 3/8) closed.
Lead (£11 1/4) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£35 3/4 to £36 1/4) closed.
Glasgow Iron (70) closed.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-1

JUTE

First Market J.F. Continent New Crop March-April (£16 3/8) £16 1/4 buyers.
Dundee March (£18 1/2) unquoted.
Lightning March (£17 1/4) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (5 3/16) 5 3/16 sellers.
April-June (5 1/4) 5 1/4 paid and sellers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Mar-April (£11 7/16) £11 7/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Mar-April (£11 1/4) £11 1/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata March-April (£9 7/16) £9 7/16 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Mar-April (£9 1/16) £9 1/16 sellers.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, March 10. Scoured Merinos were sold fairly and readily.
Greasy inferior to average—Lower (0.5 1/4) 0.5 1/4
Higher (1-10) 1-11 1/2
Scoured inferior to average—Lower (0.8 1/2) 0.8 1/2
Higher (2-10) 3-0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 9. Our Sugar Market ruled steady throughout the week, of late being on a moderate scale. Business by importers reported of sales of about 1000 tons Java March shipment C I F Malabar on the Bombay basis of Rs. 4/7 F B H. There was small turnover amongst dealers as some were keen buyers for Feb/March shipments, mostly for short covering. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were: Java ready Rs. 14/8 and Rs. 14/6; S. S. Rance Rs. 4/7 3/4 and Rs. 4/6; Jan Rs. 4/7 3/4 and Rs. 4/6; Feb Rs. 4/7 and Rs. 4/5 1/2; Mar Rs. 4/6 and Rs. 4/5; April-May Rs. 4/5 1/2 and Rs. 4/5; July-Sep Rs. 4/6 1/2 and Rs. 4/6; African ready Rs. 14/5 and Rs. 14/4; Br. tania ready Rs. 16/6 and Rs. 16/4; Br. refined ready Rs. 14/11 and Rs. 14/10.

Foreign Markets: Java Rules at F. 4. 10 with no reportable business for Export. New Spot prices rules 17/16 against 15/32 a week ago. Raw sugar prices in London Terminal Market declined by about 1d. in March and April and advanced by about 1d. in May. Calcutta and Karachi: Prices in Calcutta and Karachi reported to be practically unchanged during the week.

Arrivals: There was no arrival of foreign Sugar during the week under review. Arrivals of Swadeshi Sugar by Rail estimated at about 20,000 bags during the week.

Imports of Foreign Sugar: Imports of foreign Sugar during the month of February estimated at about 13,518 bags as against 10,400 bags during the month of January 1934.

Stocks and Offtake: Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 70,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

White Java Sugar: Ready Rs. 14/8 per cwt	
Fine White Java Sugar: Transshipment Rs. 4/10 per cwt	
S. S. Rance Rs. 4/7 per cwt F B H	
Shipment January Rs. 4/7 per cwt F B H	
Shipment February Rs. 4/7 per cwt F B H	
Shipment March Rs. 4/6 per cwt F B H	

FURTHER INDICATIONS OF
BRITAIN'S IMPROVING TRADE

TREASURY BILLS ALLOTTED AT 18sh 1d

Stock Exchange Generally Very Quiet

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, March 10. Cheap resources continued to meet full employment in the Money Market. Discount rates after firmness showed a tendency to weaken following a slight reduction in the average rate of this week's Treasury Bills to 18sh. 1d. Further indication Britain's improving trade is given in London Clearing Banks' February statement that advances to customers amounted 742 million sterling. This compares with 735 million sterling in January and is the first increase for several months.

The Stock Exchange to-day generally was very quiet. Gold Minings, however, closed better.

INDIAN STERLING
LOAN

LONDON, March 10. The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day slightly easier at £90 3/4.

LONDON STOCK
EXCHANGE

LONDON, March 10. The Stock Exchange markets were generally quieter. Gilt-edgeds were easy. Industrials in general were dull. Mining shares were generally firm.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (280 1/4)	279 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (291)	290 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950/55)	1950 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950/55)	1950 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian (1948/58)	1948 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59)	1954 1/2
1 3/4 p.c. premium 1 3/4 p.c. premium	1942 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (211 1/2)	211 1/2

INDUSTRIALS.

Barzilian Traction (dol 11 1/2) dol	12 1/4
International Holding (dol 2 3/8) dol	2 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 7 1/2) dol 7 3/4	7 3/4
Electric Mayers Insurance (26-0) 26-0	26-0
Princin John (34-4 1/2) 35-7 1/2	35-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord. (37-4) 37-4 1/2	37-4 1/2
Woolworth New Ord. (94-7 1/2) 94-6	94-6
Swadshi Match (10-0) 10-4 1/2	10-4 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (50-1 1/2) 50-10 1/2	50-10 1/2
University Ordinary (23-6) 23-1 1/2	23-1 1/2
Ford Motors (29-10 1/2) 29-10 1/2	29-10 1/2
Cables and Wireless (410-3/8) 410 1/2	410 1/2
Benl American Tobacco (129-0) 129-4 1/2	129-4 1/2
Cameras 'A' (28 3/8) 28 1/4	28 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ord. (119-3) 119-0	119-0
P and O S N Co., Ltd. (19-7 1/2) 19-7 1/2	19-7 1/2
Distillers (89-7 1/2) 89-9	89-9
British Celanese (10-0) 15-6	15-6
British Celanese (15-0) 15-3	15-3
J and P Coats Ordinary (64-3) 63-9	63-9
Courantank Ordinary (54-0) 53-9	53-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (13-6) 13-0	13-0
Wickers Ltd. Ordinary (9-1 1/2) 9-0	9-0
Later Nickel (26 1/4) 26 3/4	26 3/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-6) 6-6	6-6
Tata Iron and Steel (2109) 2109	2109

INDIAN LOANS

LONDON, March 10.

3 per cent Indian Stock (279)	279
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (291)	290 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950/55)	1950 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950/55)	1950 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian (1948/58)	1948 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59)	1954 1/2
1 3/4 p.c. premium 1 3/4 p.c. premium	1942 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (211 1/2)	211 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (1945/50) (211 1/2) 211 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (28-9) 29
Doran Tea (37-6) 37-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (238-9) 240-0

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

MINING SHARES

Nanddydroog (66-10 1/2) 66-3
Burma Corporation (15-4 1/2) 15-3
Rio Tinto (419 1/4) 419 1/8
East Rand Proprietary (48-0) 48-3
Rand Mines (131-3) 130-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-6) 21-6
Gula Kalampong (20-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2
Rubber Plant Ltd. Trust (20-0) 20-3

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (38-9) 38-9
Anglo-Persian (52-4) 52-6
Burmah Oil (32-9) 32-9
Mexican Eagle (11-1 1/2) 11-1 1/2
Shell Transport (55-7 1/2) 55-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (223) 223

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 10. The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:—

General Motors (dol 36 7/8) dol	37 1/2
Anacostia Copper Mining (dol 15 1/4) dol	15 3/8
U. S. Steel Common (dol 54 1/2) dol	53 3/4
United States steel preference	unquoted.

GAYA CONSPIRACY
CASE APPEAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Mar. 8.

The Sensational Gaya conspiracy case came up for hearing yesterday before Mr. Justice Macpherson and Mr. Justice Agrawal in the Patna High Court.

Fourteen out of the 17 accused had previously filed an application before the Sessions Judge pleading guilty to the charge under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code. The case of the accused was that they made this confession as a result of a certain inducement held out by the district authorities that if the accused confessed their guilt, they would be let off with nominal sentences. The Sessions Judge, however, on the 12th of September 1933, pronounced his judgment, convicting the accused and sentencing them to various terms of imprisonment.

The appeals that came up before the High Court to-day were against the judgment and order of conviction and sentence passed on the accused Appellants by Mr. Justice, Gaya.

will be directed to Pupri, where a new centre is being organised under the Muzaffarpur District Office.

PUPRI TO BE
RELIEF CENTRE

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, March 8.

Mr. Chimanbhai Bhatt of the Ashram Camp who came here a few days back and was till now nursing Laxmidashbai, is going to Belsand to-day with the four Poona students. He will, after seeing Belsand work for himself, go to Pupri to organise relief work of that Thana.

VOLUNTEERS FROM POONA

At the instance of Swami Anand, Prof. Driver of the Wadia College, Poona, sent four under-graduates from Poona Colleges to work in the affected area. They arrived this morning. They are leaving Patna to-day for Belsand wherefrom they

ENLIST BENGAL SUPPORT
AND FIGHT NEW DUTIESMr. Majumdar Warns Bombay Against Playing
Into Hands Of Interested Parties Who
Fan Provincial Jealousy

BOMBAY, Saturday. Commenting on the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika's" editorial on the question of allocation of the export duty on Jute to Bengal, Mr. S. C. Majumdar, Bombay Manager of the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., expressed the opinion that it is very unfortunate that at a time when India is already divided into so many factions of communalism and racialism, such provincialism should rear its head to work against the common national interest of India.

The imposition of the new duty on sugar and matches is likely to hit Bengal no less than any other provinces. So far as other provinces are concerned, they have already built up the sugar industry which can stand in competition with foreign sugar, whereas Bengal is just trying to come to the field in building up the sugar industry by taking advantage of the protection that was granted years before last. So that in this respect Bengal's interest is not in any way different from that of Bombay or any other province.

The relief that is now intended to be given to Bengal by the allocation of the Jute export duty is only a just claim. For an export duty on any commodity can never be justified by any system of fiscal policy which, in the opinion of the Indian Fiscal Commission report, hits the home producer and not the consumer outside.

BENGAL'S RIGHT It is because of the monopoly character of Jute that such an

FIGHT JOINTLY

This cry of provincial jealousies has been raised by interested parties with base motives and has been misleading the public and I urge the mercantile community of Bombay to unequivocally assure Bengal that Bombay does not grudge in the least to the relief that is given to Bengal in her distress; on the contrary Bombay should enlist the support of Bengal and other provinces in fighting out the new taxation the Finance Member has introduced which is detrimental to the infant industry like sugar.

Town Duty On
Cotton To Go?Increasing Diversion Of Trade From Bombay
Must Be Checked Says Govt.

MADRAS, Mar. 10. After question time, in the Madras Legislative Council to-day the Revenue Member moved that a grant of Rs. 18,24,000 under head "Land Revenue" (Reserved) be sanctioned.

There were as many as 95 cut motions tabled with a view to expressing dissatisfaction with the land revenue policy of the Government and urging adequate remission in land revenue and thus giving the ryot the necessary relief. Such a demand was voiced during the last session of the Council from all quarters of the House, and members emphasised the need for protecting agriculturists in course of discussion to-day.

Repeating to a supplementary question the Minister announced that an officer would be appointed at the beginning of next financial year.—A. P.

GOVT'S FIRST DEFEAT ON
BUDGET

Government sustained the first defeat on budget demands to-day when Mr. Ramalinga Chettiar's motion to reduce the allotment for Taluk establishments by Rs. 100 in order to discuss Government's policy with regard to land revenue was pressed to a division and carried by 52 votes to 25.

The Finance Member speaking on the motion referred to the demand for remission of 25 per cent on land revenue and asked the House to consider how the finances of the Presidency would be affected by giving the remission asked for. He said that Government of India would shortly be convening an economic conference to discuss complicated questions like the indebtedness of ryots, marketing of produce and the application of protective measures to various products.

The Revenue Member's demand was voted minus the amount of cut.—A. P.

CAMBAY PORT TO
BE RE-OPENED

It is understood that some officers of the Cambay State and merchants have come here to make arrangements to start state steamer service between Okha and Cambay Ports for imports of sugar and other goods.

ANANTHACHARYA
SWAMI'S BIRTHDAY

(From A Correspondent.)

CONJEEVARAM, Mar. 10. The sixtieth birthday of Jagadguru Ananthacharya Swamiji Maharaj came off on Tuesday the 6th inst., and was celebrated in the holy city of Conjeevaram on a very grand scale. The festival was attended by hundreds of people from various parts of India, especially by large number of Pandits of fame. Ten days festival was commenced on 25th February and daily hundreds of people gathered in the Mutt for the recitation of Vedas. Dhyaprabandhams, Ithihasa and Puranas including Bhagavad Gita both morning and evening.

During all these days lectures were delivered by His Holiness and the Pandits enjoyed the learned discourses by joining in them. Various addresses were read in the assembly and special poems composed in Sanskrit by Vidvat-Srikanth Sriman Ananthacharya Swami were much appreciated.

Marina Hotel's Help
To Relief Fund

The proprietor of the Marina Hotel, Mr. Girdhadas Bhangil, invited Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Jinnah P. Joshi, I. S. Patel and others to his Hotel situated at Dalal Street, near Share Bazar on Saturday and announced their intention of contributing all the income of the day to Bihar and Orissa Relief Fund.

Mr. Nariman congratulated the proprietor on his praiseworthy decision and wished all success to him.

After Mr. Nariman and others were garlanded the fuction came to an end.

NEW YORK
COTTON

BOMBAY, Mar. 10.

The New York Cotton futures market was dull and featureless on Friday. Professional operators are awaiting the result of the Bankhead Bill to be considered on Saturday. The market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of one point with May 12.25. There was scattered selling which resulted in a decline of 8 points from the opening level and May delivery reached the lowest level of the day 12.15 during the first fifteen minutes. Later on the market was quite, but steady with a limited business. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and finally closed at a net decline of 2 to 5 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 12.40c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet, but steady and closed at a decline of one point. Spot Cotton prices were 8 points up to 12.32c.

ACREAGE REDUCTION

Messrs. M. and B. Stern State: The market was quiet, but steady awaiting the result of the Bankhead Bill which is reported to be adjourned for Congress hearing till to-day; meantime it is reported the acreage reduction programme has been successful.

The general business situation in America according to a leading statistical agency continues to show improvement.

According to Garstide's Service fertilizer sales during December and January totalled 399,000 tons in eight States against 165,000 tons in 1933, and 110,000 tons in 1932.

Mr. Norris of the American Bureau of Agricultural Economics states the present trend in Egypt is towards a shorter staple; in 1933 Sakel has decreased to 43 per cent, whilst the shorter varieties has increased to about 50 per cent. of the total cotton area. With average crops this would mean from 10 to 15 lacs bales of staple comparable with the best American staples.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May Highest 12.26 plus 01 (10 a.m.)

Lowest 12.18-07 (11 a.m.)

Liverpool May Highest 6.32 plus 05 (10 a.m.)

Lowest 6.29 plus 05 (3.15 p.m.)

Messrs. Chumal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool, Sentiment improved. Market well liquidated. Very little offering spots or futures. Think will work higher.

Liverpool: Market steady with a better feeling. There is no pressure to sell. The technical position of the market is strong with the lights before us, we advise purchases.

New York: Market awaiting developments Bankhead Bill Saturday.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 9

May 1934 12.25

July 1934 12.34

October 1934 12.36

January 1935 12.61

Middling Spot 12.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 9

May 1934 12.09

July 1934 12.21

October 1934 12.32

Spot 12.32

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

Liverpool, March 9

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/8.

New York, March 9

New York 10-55 a.m.—

May 1934 12.33

July 1934 12.35

October 1934 12.48

New York Noon Call—

May 1934 12.21

July 1934 12.33

October 1934 12.45

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, March 9.

Bales

Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports 17,000

Days' Exports to Great Britain 2,000

Days' Exports to the Continent 10,000

LONDON RUBBER

Liverpool, March 9.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed 10, 5 1/2 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE

Liverpool, March 9.

Wheat, Rosario Santa Fe, Parcels March/April sellers 18/3.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels March/April sellers 18/6.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels March/April sellers 21/6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

Liverpool, March 9.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—

G & F Calcutta, March/April per cwt. nominal 10-1/2.

C & F Bombay, March/April per cwt. 6/7-1/2.

C & F Karachi, March/April per cwt. 6/7-1/2.

LIVERPOOL
COTTON

Bombay March 10.

On Friday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 8 points. There was some speculative buying which was offset by long liquidation and hedge selling against outside growths. Later on there was scattered trade calling and small hedging. The market closed at a rise of 5 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 8 points higher at 6.65d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 5 points with March 5.06, May 4.98 but July closed unchanged at 4.91d per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures ring was fairly steady with a moderate business. Sakels futures closed a rise of 7 to 8 points with Spot cotton 8.99. Uppers futures advanced 10 to 9 points with Spot cotton 9 points higher at 7.25d per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

In sympathy with steady New York advice the Alexandria cotton futures market ruled steady with a moderate enquiry. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 9 to 12 points while Ashmouni futures gained 9 points.

COMPULSORY CONTROL

A Liverpool firm writes:—

"At the present juncture the market will be mainly influenced by developments in Washington regarding the Bankhead Bill. The American Government wishes to assure the Farmer a fair return on his crop which perhaps present prices would allow but we doubt if these levels could be maintained without some compulsory control." Therefore, expecting some control but rather advise intending buyers not to look for further extreme advance but to content themselves with moderate profits."

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 9

10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations. Price

March 1934 6.35

April 1934 6.30

May 1934 6.32

June 1934 6.28

July 1934 6.27

August 1934 6.26

September 1934 6.26

October 1934 6.25

November 1934 6.25

December 1934 6.26

January 1935 6.26

February 1935 6.26

March 1935 6.27

Middling Spot 6.65

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, March 9.

SAKELLARIS—

March 1934 8.75

May 1934 8.73

July 1934 8.73

October 1934 8.53

November 1934 8.54

December 1934 8.54

March 1935 8.59

E. G. F. Spot 8.59

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, March 9.

BROACH—

Fully Good (Good Staple) .. 4.89

Fine (Good Staple) .. 5.04

Superfine (Good Staple) .. 5.11

OOMRA—

Good (No. 1 Staple) .. 5.07

Fine (No. 1 Staple) .. 5.22

Choice (No. 1 Staple) .. 5.37

BENGAL—

Good 3.73

Fine 3.83

Superfine 3.93

SCINDE—

Good 3.83

Fine 3.93

Superfine 4.03

SEEDS.

Liverpool, March 9

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers

Customs Bonded Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, March/April sellers 59-9-9

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, March/April sellers 59-2-6

LINSEED.

Liverpool, March 9.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton March/April sellers 211-5-0.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull, per ton, March/April sellers 29-8-9.

Linseed Bombay, (London) Hull per ton, March/April sellers 211-8-3.

LINSEED OILS.

Liverpool, March 9.

Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt. March paid sellers 18/9.

Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt. May/Aug paid sellers 19/3.

LONDON METALS.

Liverpool, March 9.

Copper Braziers 44-1/4

Yellow Metal 37

Spelter Hard Indian Brands .. 14-3/4

Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge .. 16

Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B. 233-3/4

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, March 10

T 1 on London—

Previous closing 1-4 7/16

To-day's opening 1-4 1/2

To-day's closing 1-4 7/16

BOMBAY
COTTON

Bombay, March 10

Following a small decline of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at its 202 for Broach A.M. delivery and declined to Rs. 201/8 on tired long liquidation. Later on prices advanced to Rs. 202/8 on buying by bazar operators.

Liverpool market opened a decline of one point but later on was quoted 3 points down. Prices in the local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M Rs. 202

Broach J-A Rs. 206 1/2

Oomra March Rs. 175 1/2

Oomra May Rs. 177 1/8

Bengal March Rs. 135

Bengal May Rs. 139

Bengal July Rs. 142

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 9.

BROACH—

A May Op. 203-3/4; Hl. 203-3/4; L. 202-1/2; Close 203.

J. Aust. Op. 210; Hl. 210; L. 209-1/2; Close 210.

OOMRA—

March Op. 177-1/4; Hl. 177-1/4; L. 176-1/2; Close 176-1/2.

May Op. 179; Hl. 179; L. 178-1/4; Close 178-1/4.

BENGAL—

March Op. 137-3/4; Hl. 137-3/4; L. 137; Close 137.

May Op. 140-3/4; Hl. 140-3/4; L. 140; Close 140.

July Op. 144-1/2; Hl. 144-1/2; L. 143; Close 143.

TEJI-MANDI FOR BROACH—

A May Rs. 7.

J. Aust. Rs. 9-1/2.

TENDERS ON 21-3-34—

Oomra 800; Bengal 1,300.

Total to date Oomra 1,800; Bengal 13,200.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 10.

Spr-fine Sup Fine F.G. Good

M.G. Bengal .. 148 145 142 138

U.P. .. 148 145 142 138

Panjab .. 148 145 142 138

Rajputana .. 148 145 142 138

Oomra No. 1 .. 136 130 128 125

C.P. No. 1 .. 193 189 188 188

C.P. No. 2 .. 189 185 184 181

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 10.

Bengal Superfine .. 145 51

Bengal Fine .. 145 47

Bengal F.G. .. 145 44

Sindh-Punjab Fine .. 145 47

Sindh-Punjab F.G. .. 145 44

Wardha-Hing Fine .. 145 42

Nagpur Savar Fine .. 145 42

Punjab Fine .. 145 42

Yeotmal Fine .. 145 42

Arvi Fine .. 145 42

Ellichpur Fine .. 145 42

Amraoti-Berar Fine .. 145 42

Khamgaon Fine .. 145 42

Mulkapur Fine .. 145 42

Khandesh Fine .. 145 42

Jalgaon Fine .. 145 42

Burwah Shannav Fine .. 145 42

Broach Fine .. 145 42

Punjab/American .. 145 42

Punjab/American mix .. 145 42

Cambodia .. 145 42

Miraj/Bangli .. 145 42

Compta Good .. 145 42

Manza .. 145 42

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS. RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 10.

In full-pressed Bales. Since 1st September.

Yesterday This year.

Khandesh .. 1,354 202,583

Central India .. 1,275 146,809

Barisi and Nagar .. 1,040 140,443

Hyderabad-Gaorani .. 292 36,087

Barar .. 2,877 274,197

Central Provinces .. 148 71,542

Total Oomras .. 6,996 871,571

Dholera .. 229 24,046

N.W. Provinces .. 6,690

Rajputana .. 186 28,905

Sindh-Punjab .. 1,044 120,629

Broach .. 2,462 156,817

Compta & Dharwar .. 10,525

Western-Northern .. 4,452

Tinnevely & Cambodia .. 6,083

Persian .. 20,437

American .. 20,437

Egyptian & African .. 99 62,900

Comilla, Burma & other sorts .. 24

Total .. 11,006 1,312,961

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 8th Mar.

In full-pressed Bales. Yesterday This year.

Europe .. 1,371 254,266

Japan & China .. 6,590 253,839

Coast Ports .. 159 9,020

Up-Country by Rail .. 63,672

Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan .. 8,021 223,448

Total .. 8,021 223,448

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 10.

Bales.

Khandesh .. 1,354

Central India .. 1,275

Barisi-Nugger .. 1,040

Hyderabad-Gaorani .. 292

Barar .. 2,877

Central Provinces .. 148

Dholera .. 229

Rajputana .. 186

Sindh-Punjab .. 1,044

Broach .. 2,462

Total Cotton .. 11,006

Cwts .. 1,876

Wheat .. 1,330

Linseed .. 1,876

Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds .. 1,630

Gingellyseed .. 404

Poppyseed .. 404

Groundnuts .. 8,491

Castorseed .. 9,160

Rice .. 35,698

Myrabolam .. 3,202

Cottonseed .. 950

Mowraeed .. 433

Gram .. 1,440

Joowar .. 457

Bajree .. 328

Coal .. 1,883

GOVERNMENT
SECURITIES

Bombay, March 10

SETTLEMENT SCRIPTS.

3 1/2 p.c. G.P.N. Sett .. 87-6-0

4 1/2 p.c. G.P.N. Cash .. 102-4-0

4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett .. 102-8-0

5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash .. 107-10-0

5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett .. 114-11-0

5 p.c. 1945/55 Cash .. 105

TAXFREE.

4 p.c. 1933/63 Mysore .. 101-10-0

5 p.c. 1935 Mysore .. 114-0-0

5 1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore .. 109-4-0

6 1/2 p.c. 1935 B.D.L. .. 105-15-0

3 1/2 p.c. 1917/50 Cash .. 97-3-0

4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash .. 100-9-0

4 p.c. 1943 Cash .. 102-10-0

4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash .. 100-15-0

6 1/2 p.c. 1935 B.D.L. .. 107-8-0

5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash .. 107-10-0

5 p.c. 1935 Cash .. 107-10-0

5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Cash .. 108-0-0

6 1/2 p.c. 1933 B.D.L. Cash .. 105-7-0

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE).

4 p.c. B.P.T. 1974 .. 96-8-0

4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974 .. 96-0-0

5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959 .. 107-0-0

6 1/2 p.c. M. Deb. 1954 .. 112-11-0

6 p.c. K.P.T. 1956 .. 112-11-0

6 1/2 p.c. B.T.T. 1937 .. 108-0-0

Note—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 87/4 and declined to Rs. 87/2 1/2 on scattered selling. Later on there was improved demand which advanced prices to Rs. 87/6 1/2. Business for March 28 settlement commenced to-day.

EXPARTS OF GOLD

Over 1 1/2 Crore

Bombay, Mar. 10.

Gold worth Rs. 1,53,33,276 was exported from Bombay for foreign countries during the week ending Saturday the March 10. The P. and O. mail steamer, "Rawalpindi", which sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday afternoon, carried gold worth Rs. 33,40,705. Of this, gold worth Rs. 38,668 was for New York, option London; gold worth Rs. 35,835 for Amsterdam, option London or Paris; gold worth Rs. 32,36,198 for London, option Amsterdam, Paris or New York and the rest for London.

The s.s. "President Hayes", which left Bombay harbour for New York on Friday carried gold worth Rs. 61,92,511 (for New York).

The total value of gold exported from Bombay for foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 1,75,26,582.

LONDON SILVER

Liverpool, March 9.

Silver—Market quietly steady.

Spot 20-1/4

Forward 20-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

Liverpool, March 9.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. 56-16-10.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Liverpool, March 9.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate .. 1/15-1/16 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate .. 1/16-1/16 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

Liverpool, March 9.

E. T. London on—

Berlin 12.80

Amsterdam 7.51-3/4

Brussels 21.75-1/2

Madrid 37.28

Milan 59.18

Berne 15.72

Paris 77.15

Prague 122.43

E. T. London on New York

Closing Cross rate .. 5.07-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Liverpool, March 8.

Chartered Bank of L. A. and .. 1

China 16

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank .. 140

(London Reg.) 140

P. & O. Banking Corporation .. 10-5/8

National Bank of India .. 49-5/8

Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90 113-1/2

Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961 102-1/2

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. .. 65

Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later 79

Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later 91-1/4

Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55 111-3/4

Consols 2-1/2 per cent. .. 80

War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952 .. 103-1/2

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. .. 110-5/8

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, March 10

Market Quotations

Castorseed May delivery Opening Rs. 25/10/6; Highest Rs. 25/12; Lowest Rs. 25/9/6; Closing Rs. 25/11.

Groundnut seeds May delivery Opening Rs. 23; Highest Rs. 23/2/6; Closing Rs. 23/1/6.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York-Liverpool: Liverpool New York May 108 at Cross Rate 5.08 3/8

Bombay-Liverpool: Broach A/May 202

Bombay-Liverpool: May 228 Rs. 7 1/2 at Ex

Import 1/6

Bombay-New York: Broach A/May 202 New York May 122 Rs. 65 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.08 3/8.

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay March 10

The Share Bazar was closed to-day for forward trading on account of Settlement. Business in the cash section was fairly active. Tata Steel Second Preference shares declined to Rs. 121/4 after reaching the top of Rs. 122. Central Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 25/8. Morarjee Mill shares were easy and sellers were willing to accept Rs. 200.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 10

The local silver market ruled very steady on improved buying influenced by bullish foreign advices. It is said that the Cuban Government is to establish a bank to buy and sell silver. This news influenced some buying in the local market which advanced prices to Rs. 62/1. There was a marked absence of any selling but the market scattered profit-taking depressed prices to Rs. 61/4. The Gold market was quiet but steady and in the absence of any important business prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Ready Silver 56-3-0

April delivery 61-15-0

Ready Gold 33-15-0

April delivery 33-15-0

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, March 9

Spot Silver 46 1/4-1/8c

March 46.50c

May .. 91 plus 06

Tone: Steady.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Issued By The Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.

Bombay, March 9

Khadi—

Textile Per lb. Rs. a p

Jam Mill (Sholapur) .. 0 7 3

A. D. S. Groop .. 0 7 0

Sassoon .. 0 6 9

Century .. 0 6 8

Peoria .. 0 7 6

Toyoda .. 0 7 3

Great Calaba .. 0 7 3

Long Cloth (full weight 34-40 in.)

Century 6404-8705 .. 0 10 6

Century 914-921 .. 0 9 9

Madar Brand .. 0 9 7

Pehlad .. 0 10 3

Crown Mill .. 0 10 6

Daud Shab .. 0 9 10 1/4

Long Cloth (Light Weight)

No. 5202-5303 .. 0 10 6

Western .. 0 10 6

Moan .. 0 10 6

Hindustan .. 0 10 7 1/2

Long Cloth X Quality—

Barad Mill .. 0 9 3

Apollo .. 0 10 0

Century .. 0 10 0

Jam .. 0 9 9

Jam Mill (Sholapur) .. 0 10 0

Textile .. 0 10 1 1/2

Sp. 's .. 0 10 0

Swan Finlay .. 0 10 8

Long Cloth Satin Calander

34-42 in. .. 0 9 9

Textile (Hand) .. 0 9 9

Spring (Merchant) .. 0 9 9

Century (Bugle) .. 0 9 6

Tata Mill (Darji) .. 0 9 6

Pehlad Siwala .. 0 9 6

Hindustan (Tiger) .. 0 9 6

Pooni Mill .. 0 9 3

Tijari .. 0 9 6

Bharat Mill .. 0 9 6

Sundri .. 0 9 6

Jubli .. 0 9 8

High Glass Long Cloth—

Alexandra 548 .. 7 10 0

Alexandra 541 .. 7 2 0

Pooni 1403 .. 6 13 0

Long Cloth Vegetable—

Apollo .. 0 9 0

Century .. 0 9 0

Spring .. 0 9 0

Moan .. 0 8 9

Kuria .. 0 8 4 1/2

Union .. 0 8 6

Suredaya .. 0 8 6

Salta—

1215 Manchester .. 0 8 6

1215 Kalyan .. 0 8 1 1/2

1215 Sason .. 0 8 1 1/2

Dhoolies 7-8-3 Yards—

Spring Mill (Balance) .. 0 11 0

Crown .. 0 11 0

Hindustan .. 0 10 9

Barar .. 0 9 3

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu-Fagan Vad 11, 199
Muslim-Zikad 24, 1352
Parsi-Mehr 6, 1303
Sunrise-6h. 51m.
Sunset-6h. 48m.
High tide-7.28, 21.27
Low tide-2.46, 14.14

MONDAY, March 12

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
TUESDAY, March 13.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
National Council of Indian Women:

4th Biennial Conference, C. J. Hall.
WEDNESDAY, March 14.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
National Council of Indian Women:

4th Biennial Conference, University
Convocation Hall.
THURSDAY, March 15.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
FRIDAY, March 16.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Bombay University: Senate Meeting,
12 noon.

KHOJA SHIA ISNA ASHRI JAMAT.
The sixth meeting of the current
year of the above institution will be
held to-day (Sunday) at 10.30 a.m.
(B.T.) in Masjid Premises at (Pala-
gale) Samuel Street.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.
Chittaranjan Natya Samaj will stage
"Atma-Tyag" a play by Mr. W. R.
Tipnis for Andheri C. K. P. Samaj
Building at 3.30 p.m. to-day (Sunday)
at Damodar Thakarsey Hall Parel.

POSTAL NOTICE.
Subscribed Mails for Singapore,
and Japan per S.S. "Yanayama Maru"
will be accepted at the General Post
Office upto 2.30 p.m. on Monday the
12th instant.

IN AID OF BIHAR RELIEF.
The Shiva Seva Mandal will stage
their popular play "Swasthya Toran"
in aid of the Bihar Relief Fund to-day
(Sunday) at 3.30 p.m. at the Bombay
Theatre, Grant Road.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.
"Life After Death" will be the sub-
ject of a free public lecture to be deliv-
ered at the Hall of The United Lodge
of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Build-
ing, 51 Esplanade Road, to-day (Sun-
day) evening at 6.15 p.m.

VISISHTADHITHA SIDHANTHA
SABHA.
"Under the auspices of the Sabah
the third lecture on "Visishtadhi-
tam" will be delivered by Sriman V.
Krishnanachariar of Ishyur, to-day
(Sunday), at 9 a.m. at the Sabah pre-
mises."

PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVER-
SARY.
In connection with the 67th Anniver-
sary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj
Mr. B. N. Motiwala will speak on
"Karsandas Mulji-The Man" on Mon-
day the 12th inst. at 6.30 p.m. in the
Prarthana Mandir Giraum.

PATTHA PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.
A debate between the P. P. Social
Samaj and the Young Daivadya
Union, will be held to-day (Sunday),
at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when the Young
Daivadya Union will propose "That
in the opinion of this house Capital
Punishment should be abolished."
Mr. S. S. Gore, Bar-at-law will pre-
side.

SREE GAUDIA MATH.
His Holiness Tridandi Swami B. V.
Gavasti Nemi Maharaj will hold a
religious discourse in Hindi on "Jaina
Dharma" in the Math premises at Ba-
balnath Road, Chowpatty, to-day
(Sunday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.). The dis-
course will be preceded and followed
by Sree Nam Samkirtanam.

SPEECH: GOOD AND EVIL.
Madame Sophia Wadia will deliver a
Public Lecture under the auspices of
The Buddha Society at Anand Vihara
in the compound of Bai Yamunabai
Nair Hospital, Lamington Road, Near
Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sun-
day) morning at 9.30.

CHARITY PERFORMANCE.
The Film Ayodhya Raja will be
shown at the Cinema Majestic Talkies
to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) in aid
of the funds of the Sir Narayan
Chandavarkar Primary School found-
ed by the Bombay Prarthana Samaj
in memory of the late Dr. Sir N. G.
Chandavarkar.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA
SABHA.
"There will be a Grand Musical En-
tertainment to-day (Sunday) at 4.15
p.m. (S.T.) at The Pyramus Jeeves
bhoj Hall, Matunga, by Sangeetha
Vidwan Sreenivasa Iyer of Semman-
gudi, Vocal Rajamanikam Pillai of
Kumbakonam Violin, and Kothan-
darama Iyer of Kumbakonam-Mridan-
gam.

UNITED LODGE OF
THEOSOPHISTS
Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Free Public Lecture
"LIFE AFTER DEATH"
How does death take place? What
happens to us when the body dies?
Sunday, March 11th, 6-15 p.m.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collections

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"You Said A Mouthful"

Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m. Matinee,
to-day 4 p.m.

REGAL—"Her Sweetheart" Daily at
6.30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4
p.m.

CAPITOL—"Melody Cruise" Daily at
6.30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day
4 p.m.

CARLTON—"Out All Night" Daily at
6.30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, at 4 p.m.
PATHE—"Take A Chance" Daily at
6.30, 6.50 and 10 p.m. Sunday morn-
ing show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Roman Scandals",
Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m. Matinee,
to-day 3.30 p.m.

WEST END—"Tara Sundari" Time as
announced.

GLOBE—"Maiti Madhav" Daily at 5.15
8.15-10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 2.45 p.m.
ROXY—"Shanghai Madness" Daily at
6.30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4
p.m.

PALACE—"The Cohens and Kellys in
Trouble", Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.

KELLY—"King of Aiyodhya" Daily
at 5.15, 8 and 10.45 p.m. Matinee,
to-day 3 p.m.

MINERVA—"Kismet-Ka-Shekar" Daily
at 5.30, 8 and 10.30 p.m. Matinee,
to-day at 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Phantom of the Hill",
Daily at 5.15, 8 and 10.30 p.m. Ma-
tinee, to-day 2.45 p.m.

ROHINOOR—"Bhakta Pralhad" Daily
at 5, 7.45 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day
at 2.30 p.m.

7.30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben.
A summary of the week's news.
7.45 p.m. A Roman Catholic service;
address by the Reverend W. T. C.
Sheppard, O.S.B.,
8.30 p.m. Time Signal from Green-
wich, Victor Olof Sest.
9.30 p.m. A recital by Frieda Dierolf.
10 p.m. B B C Orchestra
11 p.m. A summary of the week's
news.
11.45 p.m. Music for two pianos, gra-
mophone records.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10.30 a.m. Time Signal and Commer-
cial Bulletin. Kadim Hussein in class-
ical and light Indian music.
11.30 a.m. Taj Mahal Hotel Orches-
tra.
1 p.m. Close down.
5 p.m. Time Signal. The Radio
Quartet.
6.30 p.m. Evensong Service.
7.45 p.m. Empire Relay.
8.30 p.m. News and weather bulletin.
8.45 p.m. Radio Hints in Hindi.
9 p.m. Light Indian vocal and ins-
trumental music.
Close down 10.30 p.m.

G WARD PROTEST MEETING.
A public meeting of the citizens of
"G" Ward will be held to-day (Sunday)
at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Samartha
Vayram Mandir, Dadar, to protest
against the opening of a new Country
Liquor Shop against the wishes of the
public at Gokhale Road, when Mr.
Vishwanath P. Vaidya, will preside.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST GROUP.
A public meeting will be held under
the auspices of the Congress Socialist
Group on Monday, 12th inst. at 6.30
p.m. at Blavatsky Lodge (French
Bridge) to extend support to the Sho-
pur Strikers.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan will preside.
Among the speakers will be Messrs.
Nariman, Breivi, Bakhal, Jhabvala,
Purshottam Trikandam and Dr.
Antolikar from Shilapur.

SUPPORT TO BAKHLE'S BILL.
Under the auspices of the "C" Ward
Branch of "The Bombay Tenants' As-
sociation", a public meeting of the ten-
ants of Bombay will be held at 11.15
a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at the
Hall of the Instituto Lusso-Indiano,
Burrows Lane (Dabul), Giraum, Road,
Bombay (2), to accord support to Mr.
R. R. Bakhale's Rent Restrictions Bill
in the Bombay Legislative Council,
when Mr. Jannadas M. Mehta will
preside.

Dr. A. J. Colaco Messrs. Rustam B.
Paymaster, Christy Fonseca, S. C.
Joshi, Chhelshanker D. Vyasa, S. D.
Joglekar, R. S. Prabhu and others will
speak.

"KARMA" STARS LEAVE
FOR NAGPUR
Devika Rani and Mr. Himansu Rai
left Bombay for Nagpur in connection
with the opening of "Karma" by H.E.
the Governor of the Central Provinces.
In Nagpur they will be the guests of
Sir Maneckji Dadabhai, President of
Council of State, and Lady Dadabhai.

For Viceroy's Fund
The total of the donations re-
ceived for the Mayor's Earth-
quake Relief Fund for being for-
warded to the Viceroy's Earth-
quake Relief Fund including the
already acknowledged amount is
Rs. 189, 125-0-6.

For Prasad Fund
The total of the donations re-
ceived for the Mayor's Earthquake
Relief Fund for being forwarded
to the Babu Rajendra Prasad
Earthquake Relief Fund includ-
ing the already acknowledged
amount is Rs. 1,64,212-10-3.

TOWN DUTY ON
COTTON TO GO?

Increasing Diversion Of
Trade From Bombay Must
Be Checked Says Govt.

A Bill further to amend the
City of Bombay Municipal Act,
1883 called the City of Bombay
Municipal (Amendment) Act 1934
to come into force on April 1,
1934 is published.

In the course of the statement
of objects and reasons it is
mentioned:—

It is considered necessary to
abolish, with effect from the 1st
day of April 1934, the town-duty
of objects and reasons it is
mentioned:—

Human language is deficient to
express adequately one's feelings
when a sudden and unexpected
calamity overtakes him. By this
time you all know of the tragic
death of a most popular High
Court Judge, the Hon. Mr. Justice
Mirza A. A. Khan, and however
belated this reference may be
from this Court yet we assure
you that it is none the less
sincere.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza was
known to me from his student
days. We were known to each
other for the last 35 to 40 years.
We worked together in various
Institutions, chiefly the Bombay
Students' Brotherhood, where he
was intimately associated with
the late Sir Narayan Chandavarkar,
and his Guru, Prof. N. G.
Welinkar, who unfortunately lies
in a distressed condition of
health. Whenever I met him I
found in him a transparent reflec-
tion of the saintliness of Prof.
Welinkar. He was gentility per-
sonified, and there was hardly
any Institution in Bombay which
did not count upon his help and
co-operation and which he gave
ungrudgingly.

Although he began humbly and
rose to the position of High Court
Judge, pride never touched him,
and he remained the same
humble and gentle figure to the
last day of his life. The large
concourse that gathered to pay
their last respects to him at the
grave side was a magnificent
tribute to his popularity, and the
h'ed he has had on all sections of
the community.

Never were truer words uttered
than that by the Chief Justice.
Sir John Beaumont, that "he had
a very lovable disposition and
had no enemies" and those who
came in close touch with him
will bear out the truth of this
statement fully. He was so
gentle and so sweet by nature
that every one that met him will
count this as a personal loss. I
will not be easy to fill up this
heavy loss that Bombay has sus-
tained by this untimely death of
the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza
and our sympathies go to the
widow and their children and a
brother that he has left behind him.

Mr. A. R. Gadkar, B.A., LL.B.,
fully associated himself with the
sentiments expressed by the
Court, and said that he knew Mr.
Justice Mirza and when he visited
his house only the other day he
received him so courteously and
so kindly that he hardly made
him feel that he was in the pre-
sence of a High Court Judge on
behalf of the Bar he sympathised
with the family of the deceased.
Mr. Vyasa Bar-at-Law endorsed
the above sentiments. The whole
Court kept standing when this
reference was made.

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Large Crowds At Mahaluxmi Races

Whiteside Registers Treble In Saddle

From Our Racing Correspondent

The attendance at the Mahaluxmi races on Saturday, was the largest witnessed this season. This increase must be attributed to the reduction of the betting unit in the First Enclosure, which enabled small punters to patronise the totalisators more freely than was the case before. A large number of patrons of the second enclosure also invaded the first because in addition to the betting facilities they can get better view of the finishing from the Grand Stands. I had repeatedly mentioned in these columns that the reintroduction of Five Rupee Totalizator would be popular, and it is gratifying to see that the suggestion has been taken up by the authorities. It was difficult however to obtain tickets at the totalisator windows in the Grand Stands. To relieve the congestion all the windows should be opened for the sale of tickets. N. Whiteside, who was riding in Madras during the greater part of the season, made his presence felt on Saturday, by steering three winners in fine style.

BUCENTAUR WINS 2 MILES EVENT.
Mrs. L. Musry's Bucenaur ran a remarkable race to win the Northumberland Plate of 2 miles. The son of Buchan stayed the course after setting out in front from flagfall. Munro seemed so confident of success that he gave his mount a breather near the half mile post, and then pushed him out to beat Monreale and Trelawne with ease. Prince Khan who had a good chance on the handicap failed to make any show, and wants stronger handling than he received from McCarty.

Cartoon's supporters in the Houghton Plate received a rude shock when Crusty came from the clouds to beat the favourite in amazing fashion. Obaid timed his effort to a nicety on Mr. King's gelding, who should win again.

Pasha's previous running did not stamp him as the winner of the Bassein Plate. Orient and Collector were better fancied than Mr. Avasia's horse, but they could not overtake Whiteside's mount, who is staying with age.

THRILLING FINISH.
A thrilling finish between Greek Burn, Moti Koh and Dandy Brush made the March Plate very interesting. Mossa obtained a double through the success of Greek Burn, who had been knocking at the door for a long time.

Walker rode an elegant finish on Jayakumar II in the Foxhill Plate to defeat Abundance. The Rajppla gelding should be transferred as he seems a good Class III horse. Others who deserve promotion are Jayakumar, and Inniskilling.

Rosewater defied a penalty in the Breeders Plate, and held off Skoon more comfortably than the verdict of half a length in his favour suggests.

Virkumar and Nickel fought hammer and tongs in the Bandra Plate, the pull in the weights telling in the Kolhapur horse's favour.

Only last week Royal Crown let down a big following in the Kuria Plate with Selby up and it was indeed surprising to see him romp home from a big field with a riding boy in the saddle. Mr. Sion F. Nessim's horses often spring these unpleasant surprises.

Another horse who failed last week when favourite was Green Lawn. With Simmons up it was indeed surprising to see him romp home from a big field with a riding boy in the saddle. Mr. Sion F. Nessim's horses often spring these unpleasant surprises.

Safi-al-Mulk made an exhibition of a big field in Div. II of the Bunder Abbas Plate. Jahan Ara, the favourite never showed out at any stage of the race. Mr. P. B. Avasia has purchased Nayazi for Rs. 4,000.

1st Race (2-0 p.m.)

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE (Division I.)
Distance—7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's ROYAL CROWN 7/8, Jawar Singh 8/6 (car. 8-8), Appoo 2.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's AL BARG 3/6 (car. 8-8), Appoo 2.
Mr. Mahomed Abdullah's HAVANA 7/8 (car. 7/10), Mustapha Jamsir 3.

Mr. M.C. Patel's Happy King 8/4, Dinsha All ran.
Time: 1min. 38-3/5secs.
Won by 4 lengths, 1-1/2 lengths, head.

Favourite: Al Barg (Bracket).
Trainer: Khemara.
THE RACE:—Zabba was first away, followed by Happy King, Nash Nash, Bhawani Taiwar II and Tair al Zaman. There was no change in this order till they came to the turn, where Happy King took the lead into the Straight, challenged by Al Barg and Royal Crown. Up the distance Royal Crown easily passed the leaders to win in a canter from Al Barg. Havana with a late run placed third.

1st Tote paid Win Rs. 24/8; Places Rs. 40/8, Rs. 15/8, Rs. 25.

2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 22; Places Rs. 48, Rs. 14/8, Rs. 23/8.

2nd Race (2-30 p.m.)

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE (Division II.)
Distance—7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.
Mr. Esmail Khalil's GREEN LAWN 8/4, Simmons 1.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's MAL AL-LAH 8/10, Selby 2.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's JINANAR 8/6, Blythe 3.
Mr. N.J. Shroff's Soufa 8/6, Harding 4.
Not run: Jassam Beg 8/4; Khuroo 8/0; Kingfisher 8/0; Ace of Hearts 7/8.

Won by 3/4 length, 1/2 length, 1/2 length.

Time: 1min. 37secs.
Favourite: Mal Allah.
Trainer: Moosa.

THE RACE: Wee Bit was left. Jinanar took up the running with Mal Allah, Farhan Pasha and Faust. Up the distance Mal Allah looked a winner, when Green Lawn came through with a rattling run to win by 3/4 length from Mal Allah, who was half a length ahead of Jinanar.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 113; Places Rs. 23, Rs. 10, Rs. 11.

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 115; Places Rs. 24, Rs. 9, Rs. 12.

3rd Race (3-0 p.m.)

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE (Division III.)
Distance—7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.
Mr. Ahmed bin Mahmood's SAFI AL MULUK 8/0 (car. 8/3), Jones 1.
Mr. Mahmood Barooni's KANDAHAR 8/0, Evans 2.
Mr. A.R. Obaid's ROLLS ROYCE 8/10, M. Hoyt 3.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Copper King 8/12, Selby 4.
Not run: Breach 8/12; Shamli 8/4; Mahoot 8/4.

Won by 3 lengths, 1/2 length, 1/2 length.

Time: 1min. 36-2/5secs.
THE RACE: Kandahar shot out in front of Good-Bye and Maharani with Safi al Muluk and Nayazi next. Goodbye and Safi al-Muluk entered the straight together, where Safi al-Muluk shook off Goodbye and sailed on to win from the late-finishing Kandahar and Rolls Royce.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 87/8; Places Rs. 37, Rs. 49/8, Rs. 71.

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 105; Places Rs. 34/8, Rs. 52, Rs. 66.

Favourite: Jahan Ara.
Trainer: Raymond.

4th Race (3-30 p.m.)

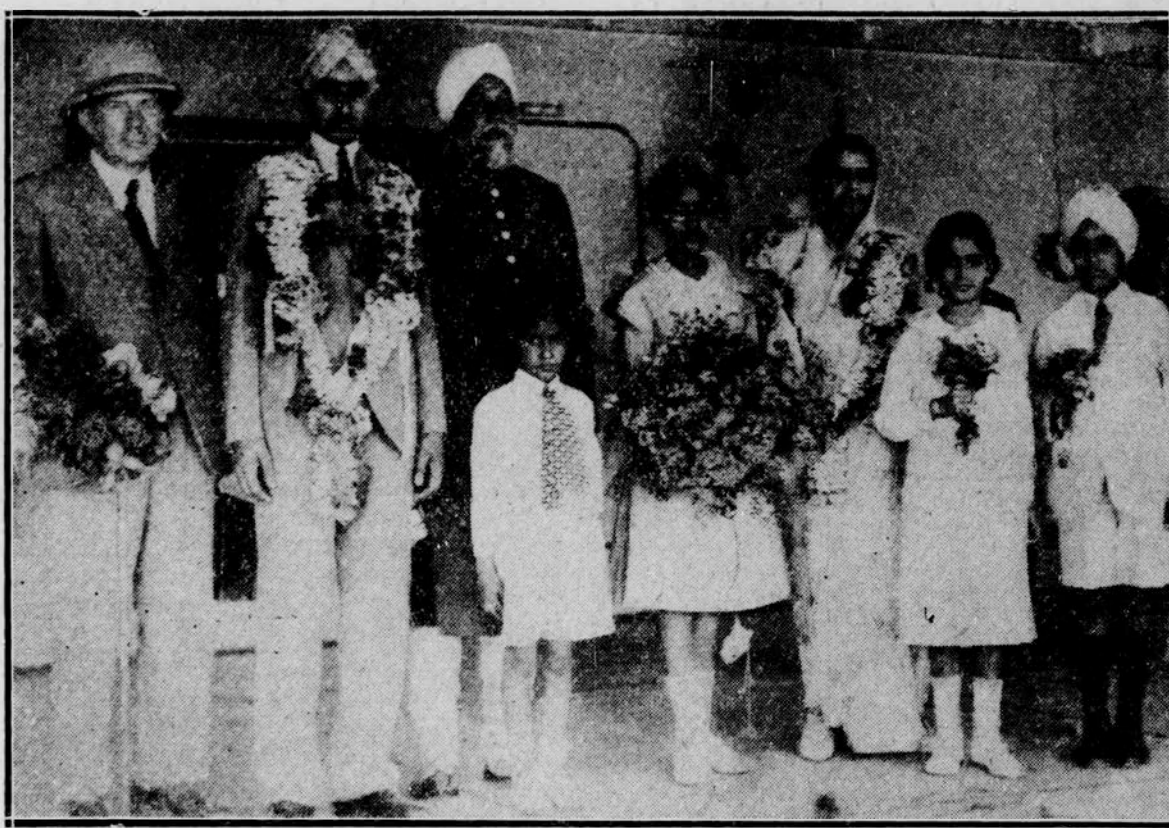
THE BANDRA PLATE
Distance—About 1-1/2 miles.
Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.
For Arabs in Class III, W A reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winner Rs. 1,200 or over, once 7 lbs; twice 12 lbs; otherwise 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14-0 hands and under, 4 lbs.

H.H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's VIRKUMAR 7/11 Whiteside 1.
Mr. Ali Haji Hassoun's NICKEL 8/13, Obaid 2.
Mr. Ayub Asad's LEGION OF HONOUR 6/13, McCarthy 3.
Mr. D.D. Chavan's Baharnoor 7/9, Graham 4.
All ran.

Won by neck, 1/2l, 1-1/2l.

Time: 3mins. 1-4/5secs.
Favourite: Virkumar.
Trainer: Kisha Bapu.

THE RACE: Crown went to the front and held long lead from Wallahad, Kurdi and Nickel. At the tenth furlong post, Nickel and Wallahad moved up and joined



H. H. the Maharaja of Nabha with the Maharani and children left India by the mail boat on Saturday.

the leader. In the straight Nickel and Virkumar fought out the issue, the latter prevailing on the post.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 19; Places Rs. 9, Rs. 10, Rs. 39/8.

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 20; Places Rs. 8/8, Rs. 9/8, Rs. 46/8.

5th Race (4-0 p.m.)

THE BREEDERS PLATE
Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong.
Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.
A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.
H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's ROSEWATER 9/7, Munroe 1.
H.H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's SCALOON 8/0, Whiteside 2.
Mr. Eve's KNIGHT-AT-ARMS 9/4, Brace 3.
H.H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Truro 9/12, M. Hoyt 4.
Not run: Waivera 8/13.

Won by 1/2 length, 1/2 length, 1-1/2 length.

Time: 1min. 56-3/5secs.
THE RACE: Cheer Up went to the front with a long lead, followed by Spring Song, Honey Suckle and Rosewater. There was no challenge till the third furlong post, where Honey Suckle and Rosewater collared Cheer Up. Rosewater going away to win from the late Saloon and Knight-at-Arms.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 15; Places Rs. 8, Rs. 11, Rs. 14.

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 16/8; Places Rs. 8/8, Rs. 10/8, Rs. 14/8.

Favourite: Rosewater.
Trainer: V. V. Powar.

6th Race (4-30 p.m.)

THE FOXHILL PLATE
Distance—7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.
A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.
H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's JAYAKUMAR II 8-7 Walker 1.
H.H. Maharaja of Rajppla's ABUNDANCE 9-6 Bowley 2.
Mr. Darbari Lal's WITCH MUSA 8-10 Marable 3.
Capt. Slege and Mr. William's INNISKILLING 9-0 Munro 4.
Not run: Dios.

Favourite: Inniskilling.
Won by 1/2 length, head and neck.

Time: 1min. 27 2/5secs.
THE RACE: Facino began slowly. Pomagne and Jayakumar II were soon in front closely attended by Uptojinks, Inniskilling and Abundance. Jayakumar held the advantage from the distance and kept Abundance at bay in a fighting finish. Witch Musa travelling fast beat Inniskilling for third place.

1st Tote paid Rs. 37 for win, and Rs. 16-8; Rs. 42 and Rs. 40-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 28/8 for win, and Rs. 14/8; Rs. 39 and Rs. 42 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

7th Race (5-0 p.m.)

THE MARCH PLATE
Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong.
Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500.
A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
The Chief of Bajana's GREEK BURN 9-1 Whiteside 1.
Mr. Kelso's MOTI KOH 7-11 Harding 2.
Mr. Roman's DANDY BRUSH 7-13 Clarke 3.
H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's FORMER 7-10 Stokes 4.
All ran.

Favourite: Tan.
Won by head, short head, and 1 length.

Time: 1min. 55-1/5secs.
THE RACE: Former went ahead from flag fall pursued by Bright Nigger, Moti Koh and Boy Bachelor. Nearing the half mile

the others closed off Former. Former and Moti Koh were fighting the finish when Dandy Brush and Greek Burn came on the scene. In a tense struggle Greek Burn prevailed over Moti Koh.

1st Tote paid Rs. 44/8 for win, and Rs. 14-8, Rs. 19/8 and Rs. 42 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 45 for win, and Rs. 14; Rs. 19/8 and Rs. 34/8 for places.

Winner trained by Moosa.

8th Race (5-30 p.m.)

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE
Distance—2 miles.
Winner Rs. 8,000; Second Rs. 2,500; Third Rs. 1,500.
A Handicap for all Horses.
Mrs. L. Musry's BUCENTAUR 8-4 Munro 1.
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's MONREALE 7-7 Selby 2.
Mrs. John Yorke's TRELAWE 5-3 Bowley 3.
S. S. Akkasahab Maharaj's RHONIOUS 7-4 Whiteside 4.
Not Run: Greek Burn.

Favourite: Rhonious.
Won by 1 length, 3 lengths, and 1 length.

Time: 3mins. 34-1/5secs.
THE RACE: Bucenaur raced into the lead from the start and for the first mile had Saint Amour, Ramah and Trelawne following in the order named. Rhonious was tailed off last.

Bucenaur brought them around Monreale moved up from the bunch and challenged but Bucenaur held on the lead and won. Trelawne ran into third place.

1st Tote paid Rs. 41 for win, and Rs. 15/8; Rs. 13 and Rs. 20/8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 51/8 for win, and Rs. 14/8; Rs. 12/8 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by J. E. Malone.

9th Race (6-0 p.m.)

THE HOUGHTON PLATE
Distance—6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500.
A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Mr. King's CRUSTY 8-7 Obaid 1.
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's CARTOON 8-3 Northmore 2.
Mr. Eve's EVE 8-12 Brace 3.
H.H. Maharaja of Mysore's MAYA 9-0 Munro 4.
Not Run: Heydey, Greedan, Relaxation, Young Bachelor and Former.

Favourite: Cartoon.
Won by 3 lengths, 2 lengths, 1/2 length.

Time: 1min. 13-1/5secs.
THE RACE: Cartoon was quickly into his stride with Eve and Bismarck II in chase. Magnitude was also prominent and Rajppla slowly away.

Cartoon looked an easy winner when Crusty came up from nowhere to beat him point less. Eve kept her head in front of Maya.

1st Tote paid Rs. 66 for win, and Rs. 14/8; Rs. 7/8 and Rs. 8/8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 70/8 for win and Rs. 14, Rs. 8 and Rs. 9 for places.

Winner trained by G. H. Khan.

10th Race (6-30 p.m.)

THE BASSEIN PLATE
Distance—1-1/4 mile.
Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500.
A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's PASHA 8-5 Whiteside 1.
H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's JAI BHAWANI II 7-9 Stokes 2.
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's COLLECTOR 7-12 Meekings 3.
Mr. A. M. Khalraz's FIERY

TASMANIA'S 336 FOR 9

Good Stand Against Australian Tourists

19-YEAR OLD BADCOCK KNOCKS UP 105

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LAUNCESTON, Mar. 10.

In the first of the three matches of the Australian tourists playing prior to sailing for England, Tasmania made 336 runs for the loss of nine wickets. The 19-year old Badcock made 105 against unimpressive bowling. Fleetwood Smith has so far captured four wickets for 100 runs, Darling two for 45 and Grimmett two for 95 and Wall no wickets for 52 at the close.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY

Wales Beat Ireland By 13 Points To 0

LONDON, March 10.

At Swansea, in the Rugby International match, Wales beat Ireland by 13 points to 0.

Neither side had scored at half-time.—Reuter's Special.

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Meningitis First Noticed In Shikarpur Jail

It Is An Epidemic Disease Of Central Nervous System, Says Dr. Purshottam Patel

Interviewed about the Cerebro-spinal Meningitis Epidemic in Bombay Dr. Purshottam T. Patel said:

It is one of the epidemic diseases of the central nervous (Brain) system. It is caused by the infection of the meninges covering of the Brain by the germ meningococcus. It was first noticed and reported in India-Shikarpur Jail (1883-84).

During the great war it prevailed in epidemic form in England, France, America and India. It is most marked in temperate zones. Since then various cases have been reported from Jails, Army Barracks etc. First cases admitted in the Isolation Hospital, Bombay were in 1912. Up to 1920 there have been only 32 cases reported only from clinical symptoms. From 1921 there have been 292 cases up to 1925. All these cases were diagnosed and reported after bacteriological investigations. It was noticed in Epidemic form in 1921 when 123 cases were admitted in the hospital out of which 93 expired. In 1922 35 cases were admitted.

PREDISPOSING CAUSES

Season—Whenever there is sudden change in the temperature Winter and Spring are the seasons during which many cases occur. Persons exposed to the rigour of outside weather such as chokidars and milkmen etc. are

more affected. Children with low vitality and nose pharynx infections are more liable.

The other predisposing causes are chill—low ventilation and—enclosed spaces—like theaters, Jail, Camps—slums where large number of people are overcrowded.

AGE

Greater number of cases occur before the age of 15. Still adults are no absolutely free. From our hospital statistics it is mostly between 6 and 30 years of life.

PRECAUTIONS

(a) Free ventilation.
(b) Isolation of cases and segregation of contacts for swab examination from Nasopharynx to ascertain presence of meningococcus.

(c) Treatment of carriers. Locally by nasal spray and gargle with Borochymol or 1:10:0-acriflavine.

(d) Prophylactic inoculation by vaccines. Three injections. Initial dose of 500 millions followed by 1000 millions each week.

TREATMENT BY SERUM

Intrathecal—Intravenous and Intramuscular treatment has been very effective and the mortality is greatly reduced in ordinary and chronic cases (from 80 per cent to 50 per cent).

Details described in a paper reported in Lancet in 1926 and also in the book of Infectious Diseases and other Fevers in India 1929.

INTER-VARSITY ATHLETICS

Record Win For Half-Mile Race

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The White City Inter-Varsity Athletics Results are as under:—

Hundred Yards: Davis (Cambridge), Time 10 seconds.

Half a mile: Hallowell (Oxford), one minute 54 and one-fifth seconds, Inter-Varsity record.

One-twenty yards Hurdles: Stanwood (Oxford) 15 and three-tenths seconds.

Putting the weight: Ifran (Cambridge) 42 feet six and a half inches.

3 MILE RACE.

Three Miles Race: Healey (Oxford), Fourteen minutes forty-nine seconds.

Polevault: Elkins (Oxford) Eleven feet Three inches, Wiles (Cambridge) Eleven feet three inches.

Elkins won jumpoff.

Two-twenty Yards Low Hurdles: Stanwood (Oxford) Twenty-four and nine-tenths seconds.

High Jump: Stanwood (Oxford) Five feet Ten inches; Stanwood created record by winning three events for Oxford for second year in succession.

Long Jump: Horsfall (Cambridge) Twenty-two feet Ten inches.

SENTRY'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH

Found With Bullet Wound In Stomach

CALCUTTA, March 10.

Private Wheeler of Kings Royal Rifles who was on sentry duty at the Arms Factory in Cossipore, a suburb of Calcutta was found on Thursday night with a bullet wound in the stomach. He was taken to a hospital but he died the next day.—A.P.

SCOTLAND BEAT WALES.

LONDON, March 10.

At Greenock in the Amateur Association football match, Scotland beat Wales four goals to nil.—Reuter's Special.

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Sholapur Casualty Canard Exposed

M.L.C. Quotes Official Report To Show Up Exaggeration

A report, appearing in the "Times of India," regarding Labour-trouble in Sholapur was officially contradicted in the Bombay Legislative Council on Saturday.

Dr. V. G. Vaishampayan (Sholapur City), drew the attention of Government to a statement, published in the "Times of India" from its Sholapur correspondent in which he repeated the allegation that, the number of persons injured in a recent Labour Disturbance in Sholapur, was "over a hundred." The correspondent maintained that the short-notice question asked in the Council the other day, on the subject, was a "reckless" attempt to discredit his report.

Dr. Vaishampayan said that, according to the report submitted by the District Magistrate to Government the casualties did not exceed one-tenth of what was reported in the "Times of India." The speaker wished to leave it to the good sense of the House, whether the authorities in Sholapur were "reckless" or the "Times of India" was guilty of such conduct. (Laughter.)

SCARE HEADLINES.

Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home Member, said that, he had nothing to add to the report of the District Magistrate, at Sholapur. That report stated:—

"The newspapers give an exaggerated picture of disturbances here (Sholapur), on account of the Strike; there has not been one-tenth of the violence that would be gathered from the perusal of the scare headlines in a certain newspaper. Since last week's report, eight persons have been arrested for breaking into one of the mills through a sweeper's entrance and bringing out the workers, and six youths have been fined petty sums for obstruction on the road while picketing."

DEBATE ON BUDGET GRANTS.

The House then considered the Budget Grants for the year 1934-35.

Mr. P. R. Chikodi (Belgaum), moved a token cut in the total grant for the establishment of the Backward Class Officer.

The need for revising the constitution of the Depressed Class Board in the interest of the backward and depressed classes, was emphasised during the discussion on the cut. Some members pointed out the difficulty experienced by these classes in certain parts in regard to the use of wells.

Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kamli, Minister for Agriculture, gave an assurance that, the points raised during the debate would receive the sympathetic consideration of Government. The mover then withdrew his cut.

The original demand made under the head was then granted, his report.

Industries Department.

A motion to reduce by Rs. 1,000 the total grant of Rs. 4,08,000 made for "Industries" (transferred) was moved by Mr. G. S. Gangoli (Kanara). The mover criticised the activities of the department and desired to know from Government whether the department had compiled a directory of industries which would be useful to the commercial community in the presidency. He thought that the Director of Industries should investigate what articles can be produced in the Presidency and if there were any difficulties in the way of their productions efforts must be made to remove them.

Mr. S. H. Prater (Nominated Non-official) wanted Government to go forward with their scheme

of developing fisheries. Apart from obtaining by the use of technical methods a greater supply of fish it was equally necessary to develop the supply of fish oil, fish manure etc.

Department Famished.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Bombay Mill-owners) made a few suggestions with the object of extending the utility and advantages of the Industries Department. Looking at the report of the Department he said that the one impression created on their minds was that this department was being famished for want of sufficient money with the result that it had not been able to do anything in the direction of starting and encouraging new industries. He wanted Government to do their very best to increase their grant to this department and to see that it enlarged its scope of work.

One of the directions in which the department should work without delay was the need of holding an industrial survey of the Presidency. He believed that there were past records of surveys and was not sure whether the new survey was due. If that was due the survey must be at once undertaken.

Directory of Industries. The second question to which he wanted the department to devote itself was the compilation of a directory of Industries, but he realised that this could not be done without sufficient funds.

Mr. Petit was also in favour of the appointment of a non-official Advisory Committee as early as possible which should work in co-operation of the Director of Industries and bring to his notice the various needs of the industries and make suggestion in the light of their experience.

The discussion was not concluded when the Council adjourned till Monday.

GERMAN DEBT PARLEYS

Agreement Reached In Conference With Powers

BERLIN, March 9. The 148,000,000 marks of short-term foreign debts, of the German Federal States were involved in the agreement, reached here to-day at a conference at which Britain, Holland, Sweden, and Switzerland, were represented, providing the rate of interest unchanged at 4½ per cent.

Creditors are entitled to demand annual repayment in Reich marks 25 per cent. of the whole amount—money to remain in Germany as "blocked accounts."

The agreement will be automatically prolonged year by year for four years.—Reuter.

UNLIMITED ENTRY OF LIQUOR

Roosevelt Lifts Quota Restriction

WASHINGTON, March 9. President Roosevelt has announced the lifting of the liquor quotas so as to permit unlimited entry into the United States from thirty to sixty days.—Reuter.

VIENNA SENSATION

Second Cousin Of Earl Of Harewood Arrested

VIENNA, March 9. Mrs. Waddington, nee Lxelles, who is a second cousin of the Earl of Harewood, and Miss E. Leacock were taken to the Police Station, when distributing monies in Flor D'ors, the scene of recent severe fighting.

But they were released after three hours' detention. **Non-Party Purpose.** Mrs. Waddington who had been furnished with a list of people whom she wished to help, called at the house of a police official, who requested her accompany him to the Police Station, where she explained that her purpose was entirely non-party.—Reuter.

PREPARING FOR ASSEMBLY ELECTION

ALLAHABAD, March 10. The U. P. Government, according to the "Leader," have issued circular letters to the District Officers, giving them detailed instructions for preparation of electoral rolls in anticipation of the possibility of general election to the Legislative Assembly sometime after October, this year.—United Press.

PLAGUE HAVOC IN LUCKNOW

Epidemic Passing Through Its Worst Stage

LUCKNOW, March 9. Enquiries made of the Director of Public Health regarding plague epidemic show that the disease is now passing through its worst phase, but the incidence is expected to decline from the middle of the month. So far the epidemic has been confined to rural areas, there being only 220 cases in towns, most of which were imported. It was confined to fifteen districts, twenty-six others being entirely free from it. The seriousness of the visitation can be gauged by the fact that in 1933, which the Health Department consider to be the healthiest year on record, there were 9,634 deaths from plague, while there have now been over 7,000 deaths from plague during the last two months. The worst affected areas are Gorakhpur, Basti, Bar and Etah.

The Minister Nawab Sir Mohamed Yusuf declared in the Legislative Council to-day that Government was alive to the danger and was taking all possible steps to bring the epidemic under control and ultimately stamp it out. He added that money would not be spared in giving adequate medical relief to the sufferers, and he would come before the Council for supplementary estimates if necessary.—A. P.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR WIFE'S MURDER

(From Our Own Correspondent.) BANGALORE, Mar. 8. Judgment was delivered in the case in which Alexander, working in the Bhadravati Iron Works, who stood charged with having murdered his wife in November last. The sessions judge of Shimoga sentenced the accused to transportation for life. The facts of the case are that Alexander suspected the behaviour of his wife became desperate and murdered her.

MISHAP TO AMERICAN SUBMARINE

Four Members Of Crew Injured In Explosion At Sea

SAN DIEGO (California), Mar. 9. Four members of the crew of the United States submarine "Nautilus" were injured in an explosion of the crankcase, 100 miles out at sea. The United States destroyer Barry immediately raced at full-speed to the scene and took the injured men aboard, and rushed them to San Diego.

All are expected to recover. The "Nautilus" is expected to arrive here in the afternoon under her own power.—Reuter.

CHASED WOMAN INTO ANOTHER'S HOUSE

Bangalore European Charged With Trespass

(From our Own Correspondent.) BANGALORE, Mar. 8. On the night of the 7th instant, Fritzgerald, a European resident of Cantonment, Bangalore, is alleged to have chased Mrs. Campbell, a European Lady with an open knife to murder her.

Mrs. Campbell, it is alleged, entered into the house of Mrs. Alridge. Fritzgerald broke open the house, but he was caught. Mr. Alridge has filed a complaint with the Cantonment Police against Fritzgerald for trespassing into his house.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR AT LARKHANA

LARKHANA, March 10. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne arrived here at 1-30 this morning from Sukkur.

The arrival was private. The station premises were gallily decorated. His Excellency and Lady Brabourne on alighting from the special train were received by the Commissioner, who introduced to His Excellency the Collector of Larkhana, the District Judge, the District Superintendent of Police, and the President of the Municipality.

His Excellency and party will proceed to Drigh for a shoot and will return here in the evening.

TEACHER ACQUITTED OF ASSAULT CHARGE.

KASUR (Punjab) By Mail. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kasur, has pronounced orders in the case in which master Sardar Ali, a teacher in the local Government High School, was prosecuted for having caused grievous hurt to one of his pupils by way of punishment for alleged negligence in studies. The accused has been acquitted.

VICEROY DEEPLY IMPRESSED

Substantial Help Now Expected From Government

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, March 10. Enquiries in well-informed circles elicit that the Viceroy who visited some of the devastated areas has gone back deeply impressed by the magnitude of the disaster.

His Excellency's presence at Muzaffarpore and near the river Bagmati in interior was encouraged to the sufferers. As he walked along Muzaffarpore Streets he was able to study the land problem in interior during his two days in Bihar.

His Excellency devoted himself exclusively to relief measures going into question thoroughly. It is expected that as a result of his personal study more substantial help will be forthcoming from the Government of India. It understood that the districts officials have been circularized to send without delay accurate estimates of damage and money which required to enable them to decide on the extent of their total requirements.

STEAMER PASSENGERS COLLECT Rs. 505

Pasengers of s.s. "Karantha" which arrived in Bombay to-day, collected during the voyage, a sum of Rs. 505 for the Earthquake Relief Fund of India. The idea was started by Mr. Bhagwan Dass and a Committee was appointed to collect funds. The sum collected has been forwarded to the Three Papers Fund.

GURGUNTA ESTATE RESTORED

HYDERABAD (Deccan), (By Mail.)

A well-to-do Samasthan, that of Gurgunta, in the Nizam's Dominions, which has hitherto been administered by the Court of Wards, is to be restored to the heir of the Estate, Raja Somappa Sharaz-Bahadur.

The affairs of the Estate, whose annual rental exceeds one lakh of Rupees, have been managed by the Court of Wards ever since 1914, when the present incumbent's mother, Rani Guramma died, and the Raja, who is 32 years old to-day, was a minor.—A. P. I.

TAMPERING WITH ELECTRIC SUPPLY

Hyderabad Man Fined Rs. 200

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) March 10. Energetic measures adopted by the electricity department to counter frequent tampering with and cutting of current supply had an echo in the court of a second magistrate, Secunderabad, who convicted one S. Mallah under section 44 (c) of the Indian Electricity Act and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 200.

The case against the accused was that he broke the seals of the meter of his house and wrapped a thread round the pin which was connected with disc spindles in the meter thereby causing it to register incorrectly to the detriment of the electricity department to the extent of Rs. 52/14/7.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate rejected the plea of the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200, directing that a sum of Rs. 53 from the fine be paid to the electricity department.—A. P.

ACADEMIC HONOUR FOR VICEROY AND LADY WILLINGDON

Edinburgh University To Confer Doctorates Of Law

LONDON, March 9. The Senatus of Edinburgh University has resolved to offer the Doctorates of Law on both Lord and Lady Willingdon, for conferment at the graduation ceremony in June.—Reuter.

The Allahabad Relief Committee passed a resolution appreciating Pandit Jawaharlal's valuable services to the Earthquake-sufferers and regretting that he was unable to submit a report on the Earthquake Disaster owing to the arrest.

MORE HELP NEEDED

Famine Imminent In Champaran, Says Rajendra Prasad

PATNA, March 9. "After Mahatma Gandhi's arrival, we shall convene a preliminary meeting of our committee and then fix plans of reconstruction. Our problems are four-fold. Reconstruction of houses, replacement of wells, reclamation of lands and famine relief," declared Babu Rajendra Prasad, who has just returned from a tour of North Bihar, in the course of a special interview to the Associated Press.

"I found our centres of relief well organised," he continued, "and ready to take up the work of permanent relief and reconstruction, now that the time for immediate relief is over. There are more than 150 centres in the various districts with more than a thousand workers."

Accurate Information. "We are collecting fairly accurate information regarding the loss of houses, lands and wells, and will shortly be able to issue a statement. The number of houses to be rebuilt in towns and villages is immense. In towns we were thinking of establishing colonies, but I found they would not be popular in all towns and we are trying to collect information regarding requirements before taking up construction work. In the villages and towns, we are distributing buildings and thatching materials and propose to extend the work on a large scale as soon as our plans are made."

"Experiments have been made regarding land reclamation and they have proved successful, but expensive. I believe the bulk of damaged land is reclaimable, but reclamation will involve heavy expenditure."

Famine Imminent.

"Famine conditions are practically in evidence in Champaran, where large numbers flock to our works. We purposely offer very low wages, not exceeding five or six pice for adults, and yet there is a tremendous rush and the number of those offering for work is increasing every day. I fear the work of famine relief may absorb all our attention and resources for some time. Public support has been generous, but the work is immense and more is needed."—A. P.

THUNDER-SHOWERS IN CHOTA NAGPUR

POONA, Mar. 10. The western disturbance is passing eastwards through Kashmir. It has caused nearly general rain in the North-West Frontier Province and local rain in the Punjab and Kashmir. A few thunder-showers are also reported from Chota Nagpur, Orissa, South Bengal, Assam and Chhota Nagpur.

AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL. Belasore, half inch; Hazaribagh, quarter; Sonamarg, two; Rawalpindi, Murree and Dras, one each; Cherat, Khushab, three quarters; Sialkot, Peshawar, Miran-shah, Doshi, half each; Simla, Parachinar, quarter and Trivandrum, quarter.

FORECAST:

Rainfall will decrease in the North-West Frontier Province, and the plains of Punjab and local thunder-showers occur in Kashmir and in and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills and in Orissa, South Bengal, Assam and South-East Madras—A. P.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 10-3-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.0 deg F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.08 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.89 inches. For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

70.7 degrees 0.7 (above normal) COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 10-3-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours — 0.02 inches. Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.1 degrees. Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.0 degrees. Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.2 degrees 1.7 (below normal). Minimum temperature during 24 hrs

Eden's Mission Has Failed

Britain Must Now Save Herself, Says Churchill

RUGBY, March 9.

The importance of the convention covering air armaments was repeatedly emphasised in the House of Commons debate on air estimates. Several members considered that in view of the increasing air armaments by so many other countries, increase of only £135,000 in British estimates was inadequate. There was, however, a general recognition that Government had framed the estimates with a view to avoiding any possibility of starting air armaments race in order to give every chance to proposals for convention on lines of British disarmament memorandum. Such a convention, it was declared, was the only alternative to air expansion.

Among speakers, Mr. Winston Churchill asserted that the disarmament policy and, Mr. Eden's mission had already failed—a statement that was emphatically denied later by Mr. Baldwin—and that therefore Britain must look to her own safety. In past, he said, she had turned from her weak point to her strong point and she could do the same in the air.

Lines of Defence.

He advocated four lines of defence, namely, a peaceful foreign policy, conclusion of the conventions limiting the scope of aerial warfare, establishment of parity in the air strength, and organisation of methods to punish an invader so severely that their defence would be superior to attack.

Mr. Baldwin who intervened on behalf of the Government said

that he did not doubt for one moment that Mr. Eden's tour had been a failure, although it had not borne its fruit. He had by no means given up hope of the convention, and said that something on lines of British proposals that would give equality in air strength was needed.

AIR PROBLEM.

The air problem was largely psychological. Other powers had the same feeling of apprehension as some members had expressed about that of London. He said "When we have all got that feeling, we would be criminal. Governments of Europe at least, if we cannot arrange among ourselves to limit its terror, as far as we may." The British policy of parity was the answer to the real fear of a sudden knockout blow, because no equal would dare try sudden blow at equals.

Continuing Mr. Baldwin said that he did not believe that the world was yet ready for international air force and therefore the convention for limiting national forces should be object of practical policy.

Supposing the general convention could not be obtained, Government would try to get the air convention among western European countries for paving the European civilisation.

IF ALL FAILED.

But if all the efforts failed Britain would not be allowed to remain in her position of air inferiority to any country within a striking distance.

The government motion was carried by 193 votes to 22.—B. O. W.

ENOUGH OF CONFLICT

Mutual Goodwill Alone Can Save European Impasse Declares "Times"

RUGBY, March 9.

Discussing the Austrian situation The "Times" (London) urges as an essential to both Germany and Austria the resumption of normal intercourse and settlement of the outstanding disputes. It refers to the recent diminution in anti-Austrian wireless tirades, and considers that this is a statesman-like understanding of the fact that Europe has had enough of conflict, and that collaboration can alone relieve these almost intolerable conditions.

Regarding Austria's internal affairs the "Times" welcome efforts of Dr. Dollfuss to follow the policy of appeasement. The sincerity of his declaration that "every cry for retaliation must for ever be silenced" cannot be questioned, although it may be asked, "Is he succeeding in preventing some unjust victimisation?"—(B. O. W.)

FRANCE TO RE-EQUIP HER DEFENCES

Sets Apart Special Expenditure Account On Lavish Scale

PARIS, Mar. 9. France is to launch her re-organisation and re-equipment programme of the defence forces at a cost of £27,000,000 for which a special expenditure account is provided in a bill tabled by the Government.

The Minister of War is authorised to spend over £14,000,000 for completion of the frontier defences 1934-35, while the Minister of Marine is to devote £1,560,000,000 for the construction of liquid fuel depots for the coastal defences.

The Air Ministry allotted 11,620,000 for equipment of the air force on the principle of quality rather than quantity, and the first line of air fleet will be ready for action at any moment after it is built.—Reuter.

Great Announcement Mangha's Biscuits

Our special thanks are due to the Bombay Public and several other Indian and European Gentlemen of Distinction for the purchases they made of MANGHA'S BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY at our Stall in the H. O. H. and the remark of high appreciation they passed about the quality of our goods

We regret that we could not meet the demand owing to the tremendous rush at our Stall and many a gentleman had to go disappointed. However we request them and the Bombay Public to pay a visit and taste our products at

M. A. Joshi & Co.,

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Strange Drama Of Indo-Jap Trade

Sanji Muto Protagonist Of Boycott Of Indian Cotton, Just Reported Shot, Wrote Play Dramatising History Of Simla Negotiations Up-to-date

In connection with the report of the assassination of M. Muto Sanji, a leading Japanese industrialist, which we published in our Saturday's issue, the following communication from the "Manchester Guardian's" correspondent in Japan, which is published in the issue of the "Guardian" dated 19th February, will be read with a good deal of interest in this country.

Acting on Browning's wish, I want to know a butcher's points.

A baker rhymes for his pursuit, Mr. Muto Sanji, formerly president of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, has written a play, which is to be presented on the Osaka stage in February. The play tells the history of the cotton industry in Japan, especially in its relations to India. Mr. Muto is a wonderful organizer of industry, a firm believer in Free Trade (almost the only one in Japan), an apostle of mass production plus quality, and a great admirer of English liberalism. He retired from the Kanegafuchi concern three or four years ago, with a parting present from the company of 3,000,000 yen, and has lately taken over the management of the "Tokyo Jiji" newspaper. He is also leader of a small political party which finds honesty of purpose an unfruitful soil.

The play is called "Sanyo Nihon Koshin Kyoku" ("The March of Industrial Japan"), and deals with real characters and events, but, like Thucydides, Mr. Muto makes his dramatic personae say what they ought to have said rather than what they actually did say—a fact that is much more apparent in the last scene (November, 1933) than in earlier ones.

THE PLAY OPENS.

We begin with a scene in a farm-house in May, 1858. There are handlooms lying idle, and the family is obviously in the depths of despair. Shimazuru, the Daimyo of Kagoshima, has started a cotton mill, and there is no money in handloom weaving. The dutiful daughters propose that their father should repair the family finances by selling them into a brothel. The father objects. A caller says that hands are wanted at the cotton mill. The father rages against Shimadzu and will not hear of it. The girls run away and we see them next in the mill, on a day when the Lord Shimadzu is showing some officers of the Shogun's new warship round.

He explains how cotton spinning is in its way as a patriotic work as creating a navy, and now he has ordered a lot of machinery from Platt Brothers. Just then there is a crash, the machinery stops working, and in the midst of a confused struggle a young man is dragged in whom the girls recognise as their brother. He has put the motive power (water wheels) out of action with a big stone. Seeing his sisters he curses them: they should die of hunger rather than work for their enemy, he says. Shimadzu calmly asks the young man what he means, and the youth thereupon tells him of the distress into which hand-spinning and weaving have fallen. Shimadzu is so much moved that he suggests abandoning the enterprise. Even now local supplies of cotton are insufficient and it will impoverish the country to buy from abroad. But stay! Why not export the surplus manufactures and enrich the country? Yes, that is the idea!

(This Shimadzu was the Daimyo whose followers, four years later than the scene in the play, murdered Richardson just outside Yokohama and wounded his two companions; his refusal to do anything about it resulted in the bombardment of Kagoshima by British warships. Shimadzu, though extremely arrogant, was enlightened after his manner, and was the father both of the Japanese navy and of the Japanese cotton industry.)

A TRADE SEXTET.

Then we have the early troubles of the industry. Foreigners who know nothing about it undertake to erect the machinery and make a mess of it. One proprietor is bankrupt; his wife goes mad; the latest expert, who is a British ship's engineer, named Stevens, feels "compunctions," returns his pay, and swears he will work for nothing and make a job of it. He studies books, sets to work, and present the machines are running, yarn comes forth, sorrow is turned to



When the Soviet steamer "Rosa Luxemburg" nearly sank after a collision in the English Channel, this 17-year-old girl wireless operator stuck to her post, sending out distress messages. And later, although the ship lay in dry dock at Southampton, the girl refused to leave it.

gladness, and the proprietor's wife recovers her sanity.

(W. L. Stevens, the marine engineer, of whom this rather fanciful description is given, was the grandfather of Mr. A. Morgan Young, editor of the "Japan Chronicle" of Kobe, who suddenly found himself an object of interest to his Japanese contemporaries as a consequence of Mr. Muto's excursion into literature. From the early 1870's we proceed at a bound to 1893, with events that many of us still remember. Viscount Shibusawa (Japan's patriarch of banking and industry, who died only two years ago), Asabuki (managing director of the Kanegafuchi mills) and Morioka (president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha) are confronted with Joseph, Shields, and Rickett, all of the P. and O. Company, and a sextet ensues: it is a pity there is no Donizetti to put it to music. The Englishmen are rude and none too reasonable regarding the N.Y.K.'s intention to start in the cotton-carrying business. There are several references to Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata (founder of Tata, Sons, and Co.), without whose aid at the Bombay and the N.Y.K. could not have succeeded. The sextet ends with compliments — and commercial war, and the scene changes to Kobe pier, piled up with cotton brought speculatively by the P. and O., which no Japanese spinner will buy. Messrs. Joseph and Shields confess themselves beaten and return to their own place. Two scenes follow in which Mr. Muto is himself the chief character—which is surely unique in dramatic literature. He appears as the exponent of high quality and damn the customers who want rubbish and the shareholders who want dividends. In the main the two scenes are historically true. Appreciation of high quality has been won and, in spite of world depression, Kanegafuchi pays to-day 25 per cent, has enormous reserves, and treats its employees better than any other mill, though with extreme paternalism. "COBDEEN MUST MOURN." The last scene is on the pier at Calcutta last November, when the Japanese delegates to the Simla-Dehi conference are leaving for London. Delegates, officials, and a big crowd of Indians are present. Mr. Kurata, the head industrial delegate, standing half-way up the accommodation ladder, addresses the Indian crowd. He thanks everyone for their courtesy, is gratified at reaching an agreement, but regrets that there was not a single delegate who represented the true interests of the Indian masses: throughout the negotiations the true voice of the people of India was not heard. (Loud cheers from the Indians). For the promotion of human happiness by industry, freedom of trade is necessary, but unhappily England, once the home of free trade, is now excluding Japanese cottons from the Empire. Cobden's spirit must mourn and must look towards Japan as the only country still upholding his principles. "Some think that the boycott of Indian cotton will soon break down (the speaker on the steps goes on), but remember the struggle against the P. and O. Japanese industrialists are much more united than in those days. They can get cotton elsewhere, but even if Lancashire takes twice as much as at present, how can the Indian cotton-growers live? We did not come to fight: we

M. P. WANT NO REMINDERS

Chamberlain Protests Against Archbishop Of York's Suggestion

LONDON, March 10.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain has not yet decided how to dispose of the expected budget surplus. This was made clear in his speech at Birmingham in which he uttered a warning that there is no wisdom in coming to a final conclusion until it was certain that surplus has existed, and if so about its size. He said that the distribution of "some part of such hypothetical surplus" was a weighty problem in which many considerations entered.

He has not at present come to any conclusion.

Restoration Of Cuts

Mr. Chamberlain next proceeded to refer to the movement headed by Archbishop of York for the purpose of ensuring restoration cuts in the unemployment relief which would be given the first consideration, and said that there was nobody who did not share the Archbishop's sympathy with the unemployed.

But when he read letter which the Archbishop wrote to the press (urging those who agreed with him to write to their members in Parliament), Mr. Chamberlain thought it was pity that the Archbishop should seem to imply that the members required any reminders of their humanitarian feelings. He said:

"I regret also that he should have suggested that the members should be largely have to be guided by the number of letters they received, rather than their own judgment."—Reuter.

STUDENT COMMITS SUICIDE

AGRA, Mar. 10.

Mr. Raghubir Saran Bastogi, a student of the Agra College and an inmate of the Vaish House committed suicide yesterday by taking opium. It is said that till 11 a.m. yesterday he was seen hale and hearty with his friends. At about 2 p.m. he asked a servant to fetch some milk and took it. After some time he called a friend and told him that he was feeling dizziness and wanted a sleep. But his peculiar condition made the friends nervous and he informed the Warden who was then in the College.

When the Warden came he called a doctor who pronounced the condition to be serious and advised the patient to be taken to the hospital.

The guardians of the student who are residents of Sirsi were informed by wire and he was taken to the hospital. But in spite of the best efforts he could not be saved. A brother of the student was informed at Bareilly, but unfortunately no relation could arrive, and the funeral ceremony was performed to-day. The college was closed to-day and the funeral procession was attended by a large crowd of students and professors.—United Press.

did not come to cause suffering to the Indian people; Japan has no desire to threaten Indian industry, or to demand special treatment for her own goods. We depart, our task unsatisfactorily ended. Behold, the sun is setting; it will rise again. Farewell, People of India. We await the time when we can join hands for the peace of the world." (Frantic cheers as the curtain falls.)

At an exhibition lately organised by the Kobe Chamber of Commerce there was a huge map of the world, with all the countries surrounded by tariff walls. Britain's was still very low, India's moderate, and Japan's quite high; so Japan as the last refuge of the spirit of Cobden is a distinctly quaint idea. It is also doubtful whether a boast of Japan's power to starve the Indian cotton-growers would be received with cheers by an Indian crowd, especially when the boycott was still in force, despite the agreement having been reached. Hardly thus will India be persuaded that Cobden's the friend and not Short. And the Thucydidean method of composing speeches that were never delivered reaches a climax when it relates to the history of the month before last. The literary experiment is interesting; and it provokes thought when we find so liberal and widely read a Japanese setting forth the idea of Asia under Japan's aegis and so earnest a student of Free Trade describing Japan as the last refuge of Cobdenism.

PRINCIPAL DHURVA ON GITA

Book That Combines Speculative Philosophy And Critique Of Pure Reason

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Mar. 7. Principal Anandshankar Dhruva delivered a lecture on Bhagavadgita when His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda and others were present.

He thanked His Highness for selecting such a subject of religious importance. He dissected literature into three divisions viz. old, middle and present, and said that in Western literature Homer, Dante and Shakespeare were the three representatives of the three periods. He considered Gita, Bhagavata and Ramayana as the three best books of the three periods. He depicted Gita as a useful book to people of different tastes, and it was termed Lord's Song, but more aptly it could be called "Sung by the Lord."

The book combined speculative philosophy as well as critique of pure reason and was a good specimen of contemporary and kindred literature, when study of the characters of Arjun and Krishna, Gita made us realise the responsibility as a man. Relativity of knowledge could also be studied from it. There was thought, action and religion. The Universe was termed as the infinite conjugation of the word "to do." Gita led people to psychological approach to reality. Dealing about Shakespearean dramas they saw that Hamlet was a tragedy of thought, Othello a tragedy of action and Lear a tragedy of love.

FLOWER SHOW IN BARODA

The Baroda Flower Show was opened by His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda, lately.

The Chief Engineer, Mr. T. E. de Morsier in the course of his speech said:—

Nature has favoured us with a land of flowers, and by fostering the culture and trade of flowers, we not only add to the beauty of our environment, but we develop a healthy and useful industry.

We all know how closely the prosperity of a land is linked to industrial activity of any form, and the most beautiful of all, the industry of flowers, and its subsidiaries, the manufacture of scents and perfumes, is surely one deserving of the greatest attention in a land blessed by the gift of flowers making this industry possible.

In guiding and instructing us for this Flower Show, His Highness was pleased to direct that vegetable and poultry sections should be included, in order to stimulate interest in these two vital branches of agricultural and farm produce. This has been done, and I trust not without success.

But we should not always be dependent on the guidance of His Highness in such activities. In doing so we would not be fulfilling the object he has in view in shewing us the way to uplift and prosperity.

I trust therefore that such shows, and other efforts to stimulate trade and useful activities, will be spontaneously arranged in future by the people, and all concerned, and that other towns of the Raj will follow the lead given by the Capital City—Patan, Amreli, Padra and others.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF NATURE'S GIFT.

His Highness the Maharaja in opening the Flower Show, in the course of his speech said that everything in this life was comparative. Baroda might be a city of flowers, but they had to compare Baroda with India. Conditions in Europe were totally different from those of India, but all that they could do was to do the best to take advantage of what nature had endowed them with.

Gujarat was rich in vegetation and green fields and he had tried to avail himself of the experiences of his predecessors in such works of the State and to follow their example to multiply for the best. Nature was a cosy corner where a traveller might take rest in times of distress.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL COUNCIL

NEW DELHI, March 9.

The All India Medical Council met for the first time after its constitution this morning when Sir Fazli Hussain addressed the meeting.

The Council next proceeded with the business of election of the vice president. Colonel Sir Hasan Shurawardy and Dr. Deshmukh of Bombay were nominated and the former was elected by a majority. Major Bhatia, Dean of Grant Medical College, Bombay, Dr. Vyas Dr. Erulkar, Dr. B. C. Roy and Dr. T. Krishna Menon were declared duly elected members of the Council Committee.—A. P.

MEDICAL LICENTIATES AND BIHAR RELIEF

Association Standing Committee Sanctions Rs. 501

Dr. U. B. Narayan Rao, General Secretary, All-India Medical Licentiates' Association, 94, Girgaum, Bombay, writes:—

The Standing Committee has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 501 for payment to the Viceroy's Relief Fund.

The following amounts have been forwarded through the Mayor of Bombay to the Viceroy Relief Fund.

Reception Committee of All-India Medical Licentiates' Association of the Bombay Conference Rs. 51.

Dr. Joglekar, Malad, Bombay Suburbs Rs. 5.

All Branch Secretaries are requested to collect funds and remit the same direct to the Relief Fund and inform me the details.

BANSDA CONTRIBUTES Rs. 3000 FOR BIHAR

(From A Correspondent). BANSDA, March 8. To alleviate the hardships and sufferings of the victims of earthquake in Bihar, Orissa and other places round about, the Bansda State have sent in a contribution of Rs. 3,000 to the Viceroy's fund.

His Highness the Maharajwaj Sahib has contributed Rs. 1,000 whereas the members of the Rajkumbh contribute Rs. 500.

The people of this State are generally poor as the population mainly consists of the backward classes known as Ranipara.

The Bansda Unai Philanthropic Association contributed Rs. 1,000 and has further undertaken to set apart a considerable portion of proceeds at the time of its drawing taking place on the 15 June.

TORCH-BEARER OF MARATHA CULTURE

Gaekwar Unveils Equestrian Statue Of Shivaji

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, March 9. His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda unveiled the equestrian bronze statue of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, in Public Park when a distinguished gathering was present.

Mr. De Morsier in a short and interesting speech requested His Highness to perform the opening ceremony. While requesting His Highness, he eulogised the services of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and described him as the torch-bearer of Maratha culture and virtues.

Speaking about Shivaji, His Highness said that "he was a patriot of Maharashtra, and must be seen in his setting of time and place." He further reiterated that "in the person of Shivaji the Marathas had a leader, a patriot and a skilled general who against terrific odds welded them into a nation.... Shivaji fought for the soul of Maharashtra against one who sat in the august seat of Akbar, and against the oppression of his people. It was a spiritual as well as a national revolt." The statue is purchased from Mr. Mahatre of Bombay at the cost of Rs. 30,000 and set up on the open space in front of the museum and the picture gallery in the public park.

1,000 and has further undertaken to set apart a considerable portion of proceeds at the time of its drawing taking place on the 15 June.

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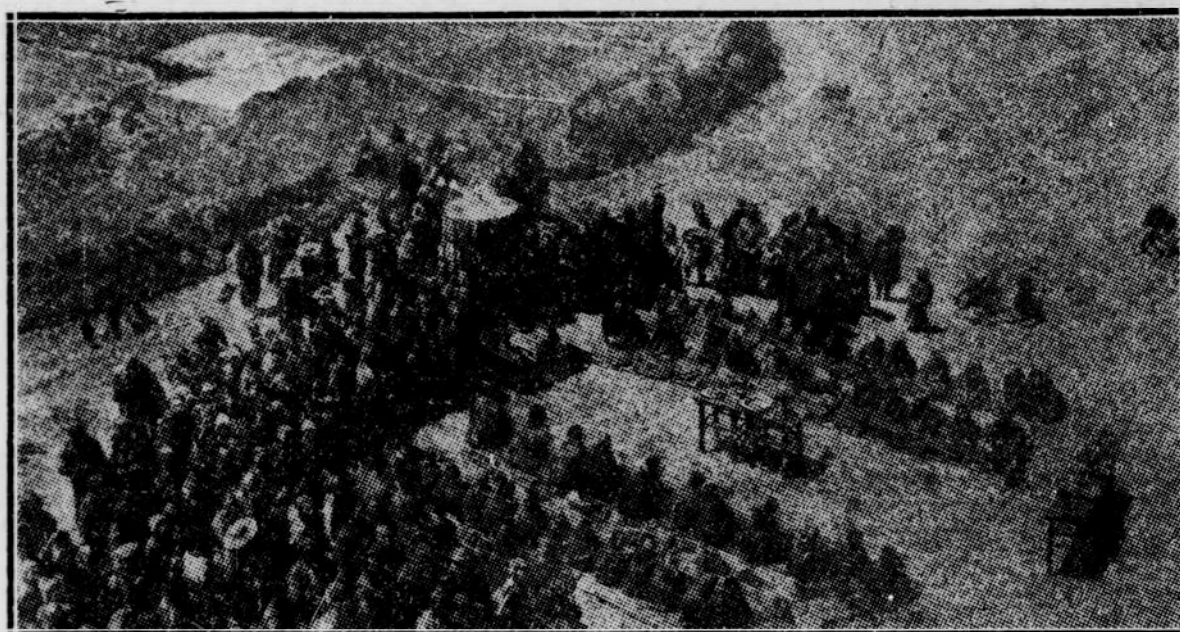


AT ROXY TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IN TIBET FOUR NATIONS VIE

Return Of Panchen Lama, Opponent Of Dead Dalai Lama To Power At Lhasa, May Give Rise To New Complications Involving Britain, Russia, Japan And China

"SUNNING OF BUDDHA"



Courtesy: National Geographical Society.
Tibetans observing the solemn ceremonial called "The Sunning of Buddha."

Important news has been coming from Lhasa, the wind-swept Tibetan capital 12,000 feet up in the snow-clad mountains at the "roof of the world." In that city, closed for the past two decades to all white men save occasional British agents, the spirit of the Dalai Lama, or "All-embracing Father," recently departed the mortal body that had contained it for fifty-three years, writes Mr. Upton Close in the "New York Times Magazine." Mourning chants, punctuated by the long and lugubrious "moaning trumpets" of ceremony, were heard in the Potala, the monastery fortress that is the world's largest palace.

Now, presumably, the mourning has ceased. For word has trickled out that the spirit of the Dalai Lama has returned to earth in the body of an infant found in a desert-like suburb of Lhasa—the fourteenth incarnation of what foreigners call the "Living Buddha." When the child is able to walk, say the reports, he will begin to rule under a regency as temporal head of Tibet and spiritual example to lamaistic Buddhists of Tibet and Mongolia, and, in a lesser degree, to the lamaists of China, Burma, Sikkim, Nepal and Asiatic Russia. Such is the Dalai Lama's historic role.

But there may be complications. While this miracle of reincarnation may be accepted by the courtiers of the Potala, it is certain that their judgment will be accepted by the monks in the other great monasteries of Tibet, by the rustic barons of the Southern valleys, the belt-dressed nomads of the treeless Northern Tibetan plains and the half-bandit caravan traders who go back and forth to India, China, Mongolia and Russia?

Already Tibetans and Mongols are converging on sacred Lhasa from every direction to celebrate the annual twenty-one-day Festival of Butter, inaugurated in the seventeenth century by the Great Fifth Ruler in the strangest line of succession that Asia knows. In February and March Lhasa's normal population of 10,000 will increase ten times. There is no way to control the ebullient pilgrims. At such a time rumors fly and holy war breaks out easily.

FOUR POWERS VITALLY INTERESTED.

The question of succession has its ramifications in widely separated places: in the palace of the Governor of Bengal; in the offices of the Indian Government at Delhi; in the India office of London's Downing Street; in the Kremlin of Moscow; at Kuomintang headquarters in Nanking; at the Japanese military headquarters in Manchuria; at the Court of the Manchu Pu Yi, and in the inner councils of the militarists at Tokyo.

The priest-king who died in December was driven from his capital by British troops in 1904, but British mildness subsequently won him over; after that he was worth more than ten border regiments to the British in safeguarding India's north-eastern frontier. Great Britain has long been fearful lest the naturally warlike people of Tibet, given modern firearms by Russia might throw off the effects of centuries of pacifist Buddhist teachings and become a second and larger Afghan menace on the Indian border.

Furthermore, before Russia's defeat by Japan in 1904, British administrators constantly saw, as a spectre, a united China and Russia eliminating them from their Asiatic empire. To-day, again, they see that spectre, reappearing under the banner of communism.

At this moment, too, there is another threat to the British, in the person of the Panchen Lama, abbot of Tashilumpo—that holiest of all the Tibetan monasteries—and ecclesiastical rival of the late Dalai. The Panchen Lama, who fled to China in 1924 after condemning the Dalai's pro-British leanings, is on his way back to Tibet, sworn to "remove the god-lamp from the British breast." Doubt and dislike of the Lhasa coterie's action in accepting the fourteenth incarnation will crystallize about him. To what degree, may depend somewhat upon how well his

money-bags are filled with Chinese silver.

SOVIET CONCERN.

The Soviet Union, too, is concerned. Tibet spiritually dominates Mongolia, furnishing Mongolian Buddhism with its high priests. A holy war in Tibet might readily spread across the western provinces of China and thence through Mongolia to the Siberian frontier, upsetting the Mongolian Republic run by a Soviet of young Moscow-trained Mongols who now dictate precariously to their lamaist khans, or chiefs.

And always alert are the adventurous agents of Japanese imperialism, whose present dream is to re-throne the Manchu house, making little Pu Yi, now Regent of Manchukuo, the head of a great Japanese-protected Asiatic Buddhist empire. The Tibetan hierarchs and nomad chiefs would be asked to give allegiance to such a scheme, first, for religious reasons and, second, because of their supposed sympathy with the Manchus. Though China herself adopted a republican form of government, the Tibetans have never submitted to it, nor have they repudiated the Manchu throne.

Disorder in Tibet and Mongolia might force Buddhist heads into this scheme, giving Japan a belt of influence through Central Asia reaching from the Japan Sea to Kashgaria and thence curving southward to India, ringing China round and cutting Russia off from the rest of Asia. Not for nothing has Buddhism recently been restored to official favor in Japan. It is a fantastic game for high stakes.

Lastly, China's administrators, not dispirited by events nearer home, are eager to take advantage of chaos in Tibet. The national element in China still loudly proclaims sovereignty over Tibet, "trampled upon by British imperialism."

A HURRIED CHOICE.

The infant successor has not been chosen strictly according to Tibetan tradition, which provides that the final choice be not made until several years have elapsed, and then only after great supernatural manifestations and wide consultations of hierarchs and chiefs.

Prophets, the oracles of great monasteries like Tashilumpo should reveal in trance what kind of region the freed spirit has visited and some incident in the life of father or mother of the boy-child whom it has entered. Then all the hierarchs and chiefs who can get to Lhasa should come bringing nominations of baby boys of their districts roughly filling the oracles' descriptions. In a hasty they should pray over slips of paper bearing the boys' names. When Chinese authority was strong the slips were put into a golden urn sent in the eighteenth century by the Emperor Chien Lung; the winning name was drawn out with chopsticks by the Chinese resident Ambassador, or Amban.

The winning infant must un-

dergo one more test. In the presence of the hierarchs he must identify by smile or pointed finger various effects that he left behind when he abandoned his previous bodies. Personal effects of the deceased ruler are waved before his eyes for this test. At an age between 2 and 7 years the new incarnation is brought to the Potala and turned over to the Chamberlain. Henceforth he abjures the society of women and drinks no wine.

Such are the spiritual aspects of the choice. Alas, as all Tibetans volubly admit, many human considerations enter. The oracles may be influenced. Sectional interests arise. Outside powers interfere. Priests or people or both may refuse to see the hand of God in the choice by the informal grand assembly, or the assembly may make a minority report. That means holy war.

In the present case, not only was the choice of a Dalai Lama rushed beyond all precedent—for reasons best known to the pro-Brit coterie at Lhasa—but certain long-standing interpretations of the sacred books appear to have been set aside. These were to the effect that the line of incarnations was to be limited to thirteen, after which must come a drastic change in the government of Tibet. The prophecy said that a great power would arise in the North, amalgamated with Tibet and champion Buddhism, making it the world's religion.

Those whose interests lie in perpetuation of the Lhasa dynasty declare that the "prophecy of thirteen" is false, a misapprehension created by the monks of Tengyiling, a great community of 5,000 priests which the Dalai Lama destroyed in 1912 because of its pro-Chinese plottings. The Panchen Lama was sympathetic with these monks.

TIBETAN CHARACTERISTICS

The Tibetans, to whom all such considerations are vital, belong to a race in which hard-living and asceticism are strangely intermingled. A large-statured, hardy, primitively cruel people who despise the more cultured branches of the yellow race, they regard themselves as in more than one sense nearer to God than Chinese or Burmans.

Their country of mountains and plateaus, roughly as large as Manchuria, or as Germany, France and Italy combined, contains fewer than 2,000,000 people, and communication between the monastery-cities is slow and difficult. Tibet contains some of the most majestic scenery in the world, which, with the rare altitude, has doubtless done much to inspire the strange spiritual ecstasy that hovers over the crudities of the land.

Tibet's religion and writing came from India; her manners, costumes and government from China. Her crude but splendid sacred art combines the two influences. Here is a land of terrific contrasts; a land of esthetic and wizardry a land where poetry and spirituality rub shoulders

with the grossest practices, a land of mystics who can go into trance and rove for days over the frozen plains with bodies light as air, or live naked among the glaciers, generating their warmth by the occult practice called "tumo."

The Tibetans' religion and civilization, and the paramount position of Lhasa, came through two women, wives of a seventh-century chief who was important enough to be presented with a royal princess from China and another from Nepal. These two wives united in a single purpose, with the result that Song Tsen Gampo ordered his people to become Buddhists and subordinated chains of great monasteries.

The priestly authority grew to rival the kingly authority that brought it in, and the last King was assassinated by a priest of the Red Hat sect, who gained access to his person through a sacred dance. He turned his red hat inside out, having previously blacked it inside with charcoal, and escaped in this wizard's guise—a feat annually commemorated now in the "dance of the red hat."

FIRST DALAI LAMA.

The country remained without much civil authority until the thirteenth century, when the great Kublai Khan rewarded an abbot, who converted him to Buddhism, with the position of Tibet's priest-sovereign. This line fell with the Mongol dynasty in China, to be re-established in 1652 when the 5th Dalai Lama was bestowed by a supporting Mongol chief.

The old Kings of Tibet had their palaces on the famous Red Hill at Lhasa. It was the Great Fifth Dalai who began here the construction of the Potala, which has gone on until it contains more rooms than the Vatican. The sixth was a youth who set the Buddhist world by the ears because of his love of wine, women, and poetry. Chinese authorities, seizing the opening to exercise authority, intervened and killed the young man, whereupon even the Tibetans who had condemned him rallied in his favor, and promptly discovered that his soul had gone over to a young Lama of the same age.

The Manchu Emperor Kang Hsi was wise enough to agree to this miracle and shift support to the second Sixth Dalai. From this action sprang a relationship between China and Tibet which even Great Britain nominally recognized as binding until 1912.

During the reigns of the early Lamas, Europeans visited Tibet as freely as other parts of Asia. But Tibetan exclusiveness developed as a by-product of the fear of the white man that came over China and Japan after a time. The Chinese, and later the British, were to encourage the Tibetans in this.

The late Dalai promised the British that he would keep all foreigners save Chinese—and, of course, any Asiatic Buddhists—out of his dominions, and to make no pact with China except with Britain's approval. Aside

The paper is "L'Intransigent," a French newspaper. The date is 8-2-34. It is the "Spectacles" page, 16. The cinema page—the page of theatres, music halls, cabarets, and cinemas, the world of Moliere, Racine, Carnelle, of the great operas, of the chorus girls, of the Casino de Paris, of Mr. Charles Chaplin, of Greta Garbo. The front page is full of blood, of harrowing details of some tragedy and of M. Daladier's resignation. "L'Intransigent" is a popular paper like "The Daily News." Old ladies sell it on small newspaper booths on The Boulevards. This particular copy of "L'Intransigent" has come all the way from Paris to this country over the beautiful fields of La France, over the blue Mediterranean, through the Suez Canal, the work of a French Engineer, over the Red Sea where the apples were all ashes, via Aden, a milkless and waterless spot, over the Arabian Sea into our docks and brought by Sitaram the postman into our home, with the pen in his ear. It is a human document, as all newspapers are which teases us out of thought.

LAND OF PERFUMES.

We also are intransigent, sometimes like the Communists, sometimes like the Liberals, sometimes like the Conservatives. The front page, as we said, is dripping with blood and M. Daladier's resignation; the second features the inevitable Hitler from a German Communist's standpoint, with a cross-word puzzle. There is also a short sketch on flowers, because after all it is a newspaper from France, the land of perfumes used by our ladies. You may be in Paris or London, or Delhi, or in Bombay on the promenades, and when women pass by leaving a faint odour of personality and perfume, the woman may be French, English, Indian, Russian, but the perfume is French, from the fields of Grasse where the flowers grow.

Page third is again full of sad details, the continuation of the front page story. Then we turn over to the next page. The Sports page, about Les Sports—a world of Anglo-Saxon influence, News and comments about Le Football, about Le Rugby, English opinion on the incomparable Suzanne Lenglen, about Le Basket Ball, and the Automobile, and "Hockey Sur Glace." Obviously the sporting fields of Elton and Harrow won Waterloo. The next page is fully illustrated, featuring the main events of the day, then through pages of Signed Belles Lettres and a serial story of Catherine of Russia and a page or two of short advertisements, including of course, that of our friend Madame Sakountala who makes horoscopes and of "Le Celebre Hindou Aghar Mir pre-dit l'avenir, donne remede aux malheurs de toutes sortes."

(The celebrated Hindu Aghar Mir who predicts the future, and gives remedies for all kinds of diseases) and of Nijita, medium extraordinaire. Through this little human story of short advertisements, of hopes, aspirations, of jobs, or dogs lost and found, of a man who has lost his lady-love, of a lady who has lost her ring, we at last come to the great page which announces the "Spectacles" of the day.

All the world's stage. And all the men and women merely players.

SHADES OF THE PAST.

Paris is a vast city where each man in his turn plays many parts till he is buried in one of the cemeteries outside the

city—artiste, bourgeois, baker, tradesman, soldier, and those veterans in the Invalides, where the great Napoleon lies buried on the banks of the Seine amidst the people whom he loved so well. To us from afar Paris is a dream-map of things seen years ago, a vast stage with other stages, a gigantic theatreland, given fresh vitality by the "Spectacles" page with its varied programmes of amusements. Here is a domain of actors and actresses from all parts of the earth with their dramas gathered from all lands and all ages. We walk into these theatres to see ourselves, as the great dramatists have painted us, to purge our passions, to dream our dreams, to lose ourselves in the tragic streams of great human emotions. The stage is our dream world, shades of past centuries in conflict with destiny, shattered by fate or laughing the bolsterous laugh which is the echo of our inward exultations. Our own SELF is released as in a dream. Paris may be still for Poincare and for safeguards which throttle other nations, but when the curtain rises either on the august stage of the Opera or in a simple theatre in the North of the City, the map of Europe is rolled up and the Frenchman is entertained by the songs of the Fatherland, German songs of German Sagas which Herr Hitler wants to substitute for the psalms of David, lest the German youth go Jewish.

We read in the programme of our "L'Intransigent" dated 8th February, 1934, on the "Spectacles" page, the following items:—Comedie Francaise—Coriolanus—8-30 p.m. Opera Comique—La Vie de Boheme (The life of the Bohemian) Ode on Tristan et Isolde (Tristan and Isolde). These are premier theatres and though the French Government may be intransigent in the League of Nations, the vast course of French people, the human units "will go" and see these plays; one being by the German Wagner, Tristan and Isolde—are like Nel and Darnayanti, like Ram and Sita, to the Germans—but still people go to see such dramas in the French Capital. These theatres are safety values whose plush curtains frame human episodes: Tristan and Isolde, Tanhauser and Elsa are as Tension as Paris and the avenues of Malmaison are French and yet there must be some chords in Latin hearts which must respond to Shakespeare or Wagner, in a world of make-believe.

The programme is headed legitimately by the Grand Opera where the world hears the noblest musical compositions and operas, undisturbed by the noise of the political world outside. It is one of the great temples of song, whose high-priests are composers and singers from different countries. It is the voice of Paris. Its echoes help us to remember that city not only as the French Capital, a map in a guide book, a modern Babylon, the City of Napoleon, the gay capital of Montmartre, of Folies Bergere, or the homely city of the crematoriums, where you get lovely omelettes, or of the Madeline church whose very threshold is haunted by the tragic spectacle of roused

A DREAM PAGE

By "TEHMTEN"

and painted figures following the ancient trade, or the Paris of plain women in red plush slippers with a long bread in their arms, or the Paris of the eternal hooting of horns, or the capital of the great Boulevards where the nations pass by while you are drinking your coffee or beer. LA VIE DE BOHEME.

This is the visible Paris, but there is the other one whose memory hangs languorously when the train takes you away to other lands—the Paris of La Vie de Boheme which is in the programme of our paper. Bohemian Paris of 10,000 Mimis with their Ridelphos of the Latin Quarter, scattered over the city seem to move with the same sad motif of that tragedy, while bourgeois Paris sleeps not as Napoleon sleeps in the grave nor as the unknown Polli sleeps under the Arch, but with other ambitions and other thoughts.

We come out of the theatre the night is still and the flux of memory is thin in La Vie de Boheme—the opera we have just heard spreads and covers up the city. We strut and walk the stage of Paris, actors and actresses in a wider drama. The illusion does not seem to leave us, the footlights are on the streets, and there are the exits and entrances of people passing into our vision and disappearing into eternity, a momentary acquaintance, a clash of personalities and we drop them from our mind for eternity. They are all actors and actresses in the raiments of the day, in other costumes with the same good hearts beating, while the mighty city clothed in dark silence is sleeping. We do not seem to leave the stage, the drama permeates us and is around us; not even the hot coffee, nor even the cold outside the theatre, nor even the realistic touch of franc and centime when we pay for our coffee, destroys the illusion. The melody still brews painfully. You can't do anything, you have but to look at the work of the Supreme Dramatist whose ways are inscrutable.

So that is Paris of tragic songs of an artist's mistress, a voice of Latin Quarter, and Latin Sensuousness, of love's ingratitude and poverty, cruel and cold and of the art that is born of them. This experience is your life-long possession. The illustrated page of "L'Intransigent" dated 8-2-34 fills even to-day the dream city with flesh and bone in this distant land.

Thus the cinema and theatre page, with its programme of theatrical performances, conjure up visions of Paris, capital of France, whose name is music, a land of saints and revolutionaries, of convents and monasteries whose prayers, they say, like the ancient mantras, save Paris from ruin and annihilation. The streets of the city are still cobbled and narrow, and the castles of the Loire are still picturesque and Benedictine, which is a liquor comes from a monastery, where women are not only beautiful but French, and speak French which is music to foreign ears. If it is unusual these days to such a musical nation like the Germans or let us say the Nazis, whose fault it is, we wonder!

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

"Kalapi Chitradarshan"

The Poet And His Place

"Kalapi Chitradarshan" (Album), Chandrakanta And Bros. Bombay Rs. 4.

Poet Kalapi lived his poems sweet and bitter. His poems reflected his life and surroundings. His poetry was his experience. His art was more than ardent and his ideal and aspirations were not independent of strong convictions. Like Byron he had the passions of a prodigal. Like Byron he had also the impetuous intolerance of social shams, of brutalities organised as "respectable" conventions. Something of this affinity in temperament could be discerned in their poems, language and technique. Poet's life and art are destined to frighten their contemporaries by the essentially unvarnished human elements in their constitution. But the tribute from the coming generations is ensured in the certain response to the candid notes of authenticity in their poems.

The last sessions at Lathi of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad was clearly a tribute to Kalapi. The present album contains pictures which illustrate the manner in which Lathi and Kalapi, the place and the poet, acted and reacted on each other. Syt. Kanayalal M. Munshi has written an infor-

mative foreword to the album, in English. In the revised edition which the publishers are contemplating we shall, let us hope, have Syt. Munshi's foreword in Gujarati as well. For, the book itself is in Gujarati.

The publishers are, apparently and rightly, dissatisfied, as they suggest, with the present shape and contents of the album. It is their intention, however, to prepare another version soon which could be more in conformity with the personality of the poet. The photographs in the album which illustrate the poet's environment in Lathi and the different phases of his life, are positively helpful. But the paintings reproduced in the album are not, by any means, indicative of his non-conformist personality or the passionate ideals of his poems. May I suggest that in the second version the publishers contemplate to arrange they would take care to operate? Their services should be a tribute we are expected to offer as an homage to the memory of the poet. We can and should offer no less. We must have the best, not the next best.

K. H. V.

"Voice Of Politicians, Hand Of Money"

The Great war brought into prominence of lessons for humanity. The boom that followed drove them back into oblivion. But the "boom" itself has been followed by a reaction that is as widespread as it is serious. Humanity has begun to wonder again, but vaguely because of lack of knowledge. It is here that the great service of Victor Gollancz Ltd. comes. No publishing firm has done more to dissipate ignorance and thus help the cause of peace and understanding. They have constituted themselves into a school for the ordinary man and within a couple of years they have with the assistance of experts with sympathy and imagination, taught him motives and movements in Politics, Economics and contemporary History. The famous series of books that they have been issuing constitute a lucid and lucid explanation of the foundations of present day civilisation and their dangers.

The earlier publications explained complex theories and helped to clear the Economic and Political issues confronting Nations and World Society. This book "Profits and Politics" in the Post-War World by R. D. Charles and A. H. Ewen, price 5 shillings, which is "An Economic Survey of Contemporary History" offers an economic interpretation of political movements, and the apparent internationalism and even national altruism of modern statesmanship and diplomacy. Herein are explained the real meaning and causative factors of internal rivalries, of conflicts and cordialities among nations, of conferences and solutions bearing

BOOKS RECEIVED

East and West in Religion, by S. Radhakrishnan (George Allen & Unwin, London) Price 4/6 India, What Now? by N. Ganguly (George Allen & Unwin, London), Price 7/6. India Analysed vol. II (Victor Gollancz, London), Price 5/- Rural India, by Chowdhury Muktar Singh, Daurala, Price Rs. 1/8. The Ravencroft Mystery, by W. H. Lane Crauford (Ward Lock & Co., London). Frances fights for herself, by Effie A. Rowlands (Ward Lock & Co., London). Shattered by Paul Trent (Ward Lock & Co., London) Price 3/6. Ten Peacocks, by S. Andrew Wood (Ward Lock & Co., London) Price 3/6. Apollo Bundaravar (Mar.) by A. T. Walne & P. V. Joshi, Amraoti, Price Re 1/-. Kalyana-Kalpitaru, Gorakhpur. Price Rs. 2/8.

FEDERAL FINANCE

THE PRINCIPLES AND PROBLEMS OF FEDERAL FINANCE by B. P. Adarkar, B.A. (Cantab.), Professor of Economics, Benares Hindu University. Published by P. S. King & Son, Ltd., London. Pages XV + 301; Price 12s-6d.

This book is a systematic presentation in the usual textbook style, of the broad principles of federal finance. It is an opportune publication in view of the proposed Federal Scheme in India, and it supplies a felt want as books on the subject are comparatively few. The author views the subject from the three standpoints of constitutional apparatus, of actual practice in representative Federal Governments, and of general theory in connection with its application in India. Part I is thus devoted to a brief study in about 20 pages, of the constitutional foundations of Federal Finance and should be particularly useful to students not acquainted with Federal Constitutions. Part II is a fuller descriptive survey of the financial systems of principal Federations of the world, such as the United States of America, Germany, Switzerland, Australia, and Canada and of two quasi-Federations, South Africa and India. This survey takes up 126 pages and is perhaps the best part of the book and has no doubt involved much labour. Part III enunciates the general principles of taxation and expenditure with regard to Federal Budgets. How to adjust the financial needs of the Federal Government and those of the Federating units is one of the hardest problems of Federal Finance and has been dealt with in a lucid scholarly, if a little over-academic, manner. This chapter covers only 80 pages but should have been fuller in its treatment. Altogether, the book is neither too elementary nor too advanced but should be very useful to collegiate students of Economics.

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"KALYANA-KALPATARU"

The conductors of this Hindi religious journal have reason to congratulate themselves on the success it has met with during the short space of seven years of its existence. Much of this success is no doubt due to the absence of sectarianism in the contributions appearing in the journal. Its special annual numbers, issued in both Hindi and English languages, and containing contributions from men of note in the world of religion and philosophy, have also no doubt contributed to the wide popularity of the journal.

The special English number of



Durbar Shree Mulayala Sahab, C.I.E., of Jetpur, who recently performed the inaugural ceremony of an Anjuman-e-Islam Girls Schools at Jetpur, when endowments totalling Rs. 35,000 were announced by Sheth Haji Ahmad Abdulkarim, President of the Anjuman-e-Islam of Jetpur. The Durbar Sahab has offered to provide a clock-tower for the Haji Dawood Hospital founded at Jetpur at a cost of Rs. 5,00,000, by Sheth Adamlji Haji Dawood, President of the first Rajkot session of the All-India Meemon Conference.

the current year is entitled "God Number" and contains the following among other notable contributions: "An Enquiry into the True Nature of the Ultimate Principle" by Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Puri, "Proofs in the Existence of God" by Jagadguru Swami Anantacharya of Conjeevaram, "The Hindu Idea of God" by Sir S. Radhakrishnan, "The Sheer Necessity" by Mahatma Gandhi, "God and Sanatan Dharma" by Pandit M. M. Malaviya, "God and God-perception," by Sahabji Maharaj of Dayal Bagh, "Proofs of God's Existence" by Mr. F. C. Dawar, M.A., L.B., "A Critique of Materialism as an Ontological Doctrine" by Dr. B. L. Areyar, M.A., D. Litt., "The Soul's Cry for God" by Dr. J. T. Sunderland, "The Christian Conception of God" by Mr. Edwin Greaves, "The Conception of God in Buddhism," by Rt. Rev. Soyen Shaku of Japan, "God in Islam" by Mr. Syed Kasim Ali, "Conception of God in Zoroastrianism" by Mr. K. E. Panagar, and "The God in Theosophy" by Madame Sophie Wadia.

The above, out of scores of contributions of a similar character, give an idea of the thorough cosmopolitan nature of the symposium. The volume is of over 300 pages with over 40 coloured and other illustrations and is priced at Rs. 2/8. It is published at the Gita Press, Gorakhpur.

Poetry As Aid To History

Mrs. De Valera Appeals For Wider Use Of National Ballads And Songs

An appeal for the use of Irish ballads and poetry in the teaching of Irish history in the schools was made by Mrs. de Valera at a meeting of the Gaelic League in Dublin last week when she delivered a lecture entitled "Ethna Carberry."

Having spoken in Irish, Mrs. de Valera, continuing in English, said that there was no Irish poet whose writings ought to be so well-known as Ethna Carberry's. That there were many people unacquainted with her poetry was, perhaps, understandable when they considered that a new generation had grown up since her time, and that the strain of recent years had left little time for thought or reading.

Were it not for Ireland's poets the spirit of nationality would not be so strong among us as it was to-day.

"NOBLER THAN HATRED."

History as it was taught in the schools to-day was dull and uninteresting. It would, she said, be comparatively easy to teach history through the medium of our national ballads and poetry. We had songs and poems dealing with Irish history from early to modern times. Children could memorise and retain such poetry easily and would thus have an epitome of Irish history acquired in a more attractive manner than by the learning of bald facts, uninteresting dates and difficult names which convey so little to them.

"Fearless and uncompromising as Ethna 'Carberry' was," continued the lecturer, "she recognised that that love is a far nobler and more potent force than

hatred, and that it is woman's part to heal and cure rather than censure and condemn.

"We all wish to do some little work for Ireland, but some people think that they are advancing the national cause when they indulge in harsh criticism of those who differ from them in methods and ideas. Opposition and denunciation instead of curing the evils they condemn are productive of greater evils. They arouse bitterness and indignation on the part of the persons attacked while the attackers lul themselves into a pharisaical self-righteousness which takes the place of their doing anything in the service of the nation.

"We want more Christianity, more love and more sentiment. It is said that materialism is rife in the world to-day, but can it be claimed that it has brought even material success? If we want to see Ireland attain its high destiny we must go back to the old poetess and learn to know and love our country and God will do the rest."

In the early days of the Gaelic League there was a wonderful spirit of mutual aid and co-operation. Now-a-days, patience and tolerance on the part of the scholars would, she believed, be met with earnest industry from the students.

The Chairman (Mr. P. O. Donohallian, President of the Branch), moving a vote of thanks, said that she was one of the most earnest and practical workers for the Gaelic League. He did not believe that anything but her desire to help the League would have induced her to appear on a public platform—"Irish Press."

Omar Khayyam And Modern Thinkers

To Represent Omar As Addicted To Wine Or Frivolous Luxuries Of Life Is Grossly To Pervert Truth & Do Grave Injustice To Persian Mystic

(By J. E. SAKLATWALLA)

When we speak of the philosophy of Omar Khayyam it would serve us well to bear in mind that the views we adduce are from Fitzgerald's rendering of the Rubaiyat. The modern conception of Omar Khayyam has been fixed once and for all by the eccentric Irishman who, notwithstanding the veritable resurrection of Omar from oblivion, has so miraculously wrought, has certainly done him much harm in the eyes of his numerous readers. Any one ever so slightly acquainted with the cult of the Sufis, the mystics of Persia, will surely rub his eyes at the metamorphosed Omar and exclaim: "Thou art truly translated." The Sufis themselves must have been scandalised at the base use made of the master's noblest yearnings for union with God. The interpretation of Omar's wine as Bhakti, of Sakl as God would surely evoke irreverent chuckles, and even ribald laughter.

To swim with the tide is not considered a meritorious act, but in this case, the current against understanding Omar Khayyam differently to what Fitzgerald has shown him up to be is so strong, that one has to perpetrate a piece of literary opportunism, and agree that the Persian Poet was, in the words of Tennyson, "a large infidel." Even Tennyson, who had a profound sense of a moral law governing the universe, and of whom even so fastidious a critic as Dean Inge says that he wrote beautifully about beautiful things is betrayed into a mood of pessimism.

From a different standpoint to that of Tennyson, Arthur Schopenhauer, the great German thinker, came to the like conclusion that death was the best thing that could happen to a man, as it would release him from a world where pain is in excess of pleasure. Schopenhauer, being naturally disposed to melancholy, his teaching was turned into the pessimism which is associated with his name. He teaches that we do not, in the phenomenal world, come into contact with the ultimately real. Therefore, all quest for such a knowledge is doomed to end in nothing. Compare this with Omar Khayyam's: "There was Door to which I found no key."

The world arises for Schopenhauer when there has been evolved a nervous system sufficiently organised to be the instrument of knowledge. The will, therefore, becomes the thing-in-itself, and rules ruthlessly. It is the will to live that conditions all our modes

of thought and activity. This activity is the root-cause of pain in this world which preponderates over pleasure. The only way to cut ourselves away from this activity is to live down the will to live, not to desire the 'riches of the world,' but to renounce them, to become an ascetic.

What Omar symbolises as the "Moving Hand," "the Eternal Sakl," "The Potter," "The Wheel of Destiny," is simply the force that pre-conditions everything. Here their views would seem to converge. But Schopenhauer's "will-to-live" would seem to be capable of being weakened, whereas the relentless Destiny which, according to Omar Khayyam, has shaped this universe is an implacable power.

Omar Khayyam's "luxurious sense of the divine" and his constant exhortation to seek a union with his Beloved is the only aim in life a true Sufi aspires to.

SHADOWS OF THE MIND. Omar Khayyam often comes to suffer from "shadows of the mind," doubts the omnipotency of Allah and broods over the uncertainty of life and relapses into a state of despair at the insolubility of the deep problems of life, death and immortality, and ends in proclaiming himself an avowed agnostic. Such a deep-dyed phase passes away and then he drowns himself in an ecstatic mood with deep draughts of "wine divine." To the wise and pure soul, a genuine Sufi, the eternal is always present.

Thus Omar:—"Man, is not he creation's last appeal. The light of wisdom's eye? Behold the wheel Of universal life as 'twere a ring. But 'Mant he' Superscription and the Seal."

It was this sense of pessimism, which led Voltaire to compare man to a mouse in a cathedral, and Carlyle to a minnow in a creek. After such considerations many scholars have dubbed Omar as a "Laureate of Pessimism." In such pessimistic moods Omar can keep good company with Schopenhauer and Leopardi.

Just as Leopardi represented in his writings the "Sorrow of the World," so Omar, like his Western contemporaries, Werther, Obermann, Rene, Byron, Lenau, De Vigny, Heine, Schopenhauer, poured out his soul in agonising verses, full of despair, doubt and sorrow. Thus Omar drowned his sorrows in "The Ruby Wine," the "Amber Juice," often sung by Persian mystical Poets to indicate nothing but a flashing of a warm light on the verity of human soul, a div-

ine afflatus solid and ethereal. So it is not difficult to understand that Omar, sceptical and pessimistic, should develop into a man of science, a great astronomer and a deep mathematician.

A BASELESS NOTION.

Omar was, to some length, a pessimist and had shewn a vein of sadness, but his temperament did not betray that dolefulness or gloom, which characterised Carlyle. Omar's life was neither "grim and sorrowful" nor "solitary, eating his own heart," like Carlyle after his Edinburgh triumph. Omar's own mood and mental condition was in every stage of his career a hopeful life and had moments full of aural gleams of existence. At times we find Omar oppressed with a sort of religious melancholy, but it was tinged with divine afflatus and tranquillity. Hence the notion or belief of Omar being a drunkard or addicted to frivolous insane luxuries of life is one of the absurdities and perversions of truth which arise more from a moral incapacity and insufficiency of understanding anything unusually complex and mystical or with a predetermined malevolence to resist truth-telling testimony. So when Omar Khayyam was "deep in wine" he displayed his cosmic enthusiasm so much as to imply, as in the case of Whitman, Omar stood his "feet tennoned and mortised in granite" cognisant of the "amplitude of time" and he played his part in "illimitable symphony of cosmic life."

To conclude, Omar had always before his mind's eyes the presence and Love of God. He made incessant efforts to establish a direct relation to God, so that he ever-repeated call for "wine" indicated nothing but an approach to Divine Reality.

The following quatrain from Nicholas, viz: 47, 76, 90, 103, 123, 372 will serve to point to the "Pessimism" of Omar Khayyam.

"PRESENT-DAY JAPAN"

We are indebted to "The Asahi" of Osaka and Tokyo, one of the two most influential newspapers of Japan, for its illustrated annual English supplement for 1933. In a series of articles, contributed by ministers of state, captains of industry and other notable writers, the progress of Japan in the economic, financial, political, social, educational and other fields is reviewed. Pointing to the extraordinary activity displayed by the nation in all these directions during the past year. The supplement is profusely illustrated, a number of beautiful art plates being included.

FINING SHAKESPEARE

The Comedie Francaise has been penalized 1,000 francs for allowing Shakespeare to insult democracy. This institution, subsidized by the Government, produced "Coriolanus" and found that the audience cheered it to the echo. But certain lines in the play seemed to a Radical Deputy to be subversive of the present regime. "Coriolanus," brief of Shakespeare's poetry in the translated version, had said that the public were a lot of ignoramus and that whenever they voted they always voted wrong. The audience cheered the statement and the Deputy so worked on the Finance Committee that they lopped 1,000 francs from the Comedie's annual subsidy.

A correspondent of the New York "Sun" commented: "No Anglo-Saxon, of course, would find anything subversive in 'Coriolanus,' because when English-speaking people go to a Shakespearean performance they go with the idea that they are going to listen to some antique poetry. Not so the French, since in the process of translation all the poetry is filtered out and all the archaic quality, nothing remains but the stark substance, stripped of all deceptive verbal ornament. And when political opinions are expressed they come out with all the brutal challenge of a campaign speech."

U. L. T. Pamphlets.

Reprints of old Theosophical articles now practically inaccessible to the public. In these articles most modern problems are tackled in a critical manner and their Theosophical solutions are offered in a clear, beautiful style.

1. Is Theosophy a Religion? H. P. BLAVATSKY.
2. What Theosophy Is? H. P. BLAVATSKY.
3. Universal Applications of Doctrine and the Synthesis of Occult Science, W. Q. JUDGE.
4. Castes in India, D. K. MAVALANKAR.
5. Theosophy Generally Stated, W. Q. JUDGE.
6. Karma, W. Q. JUDGE.
7. Thoughts On Ormuzd And Ahriman, H. P. BLAVATSKY.
8. Reincarnation In Western Religions, W. Q. JUDGE.
9. Reincarnation, Memory, and Heredity H. P. BLAVATSKY and W. Q. JUDGE.
10. Reincarnation, H. P. BLAVATSKY and W. Q. JUDGE.
11. Dreams, H. P. BLAVATSKY and W. Q. JUDGE.
12. Mind-Control, D. K. MAVALANKAR and W. Q. JUDGE.
13. Mediatorship, H. P. B.
14. H. P. Blavatsky, W. Q. JUDGE.
15. On The Secret Doctrine, H. P. BLAVATSKY and W. Q. JUDGE.
16. The Secret Doctrine Instructions, W. Q. JUDGE and others.
17. Truth In Modern Life, H. P. BLAVATSKY.
18. Culture Of Concentration, W. Q. JUDGE.
19. Hypnotism: Black Magic In Science—H. P. BLAVATSKY.
20. Cosmic Mind, H. P. BLAVATSKY.
21. Overcoming Karma, W. Q. JUDGE.
22. What Are The Theosophists? Some Words On Daily Life, H. P. BLAVATSKY and A MASTER OF WISDOM.
23. Christmas, H. P. BLAVATSKY.
24. Cyclic Impression And Return and Our Evolution, W. Q. JUDGE.
25. Memory In The Dying, H. P. BLAVATSKY.
26. The Origin Of Evil, H. P. BLAVATSKY.
27. The Fall Of Ideals, H. B. BLAVATSKY.
28. On The New Year, H. P. BLAVATSKY.

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Gaekwar Dis-
approves—"Sub-
missive" Sitas—**

Art Notes —And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

**Srimati Lilavati
—Disowns "Little
Dummy"—Devot-
ed "Devis"—
Women's Art
Exhibition—Sri-
mati Kamala—
Expects Women
To Play Their
Part.**

Mere sentiment will help no nation. Consequently, its approval or disapproval is equally immaterial. When it degenerates, as it seems to have degenerated amongst the intellectuals who are believed to influence the nation's mind, it is evidence of positive decadence. Judged by recent discussions, it would appear that national sentiments are beginning to crystallize into convictions founded on definite art and cultural ideas and outlook.

CLEAR STATEMENTS AND OUTLOOK.

Lady Abdul Quadir's speech at the Calcutta Conference of Women and Sir Malcolm Hailey's address at the Lucknow Art Exhibition, were, as I said at the time, distinguished by clear statements and unambiguous outlook. H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar's speech at the celebration last week, of the Students' Library and Scientific Society's Girls School has, like his speech at the "Oriental" Conference, also further disentangled, national thought from its customary sentimental cobwebs.

COSTLY SIMPLICITY MODERN SPIRIT.

His address was characteristically entitled "Women's Education and the Modern Spirit." The "hall-mark" of the modern spirit was, he said, "the quest of partnership." We stand, he observed, "at a dramatic moment in history and all things are becoming new." Our "simplicity" has been, he added, "costly." We want, he concluded, "to advance beyond the meek, submissive, Sita-ideal and to have intellectual and spiritual partners," as wives and mothers.

DUMMY—"SWEET" AND DOCILE.

Srimati Lilavati Munshi in her convocation address to the girl graduates of the Kanya Gurukul Mahavidyalaya also spoke about the new education for women. She also recognised the partnership. Woman was, she maintained, "a comrade" to man. She proclaimed that the days of the "modest little dummy," "sweet" and "obedient" and "docile" were gone. She recognised that great changes were taking place in the relations between men and women as also in the ideals which inspired them.

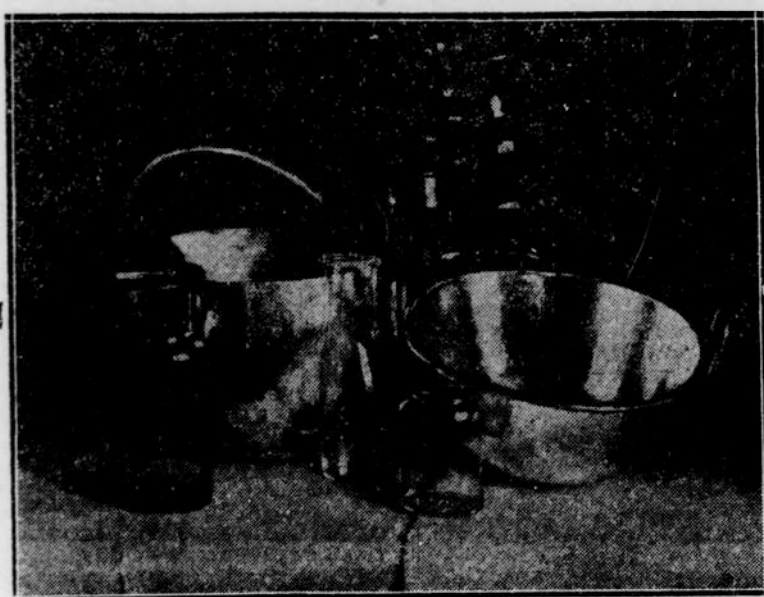
THE OLD ROMANCE.

The old academic traditions must be, she remarked, "revolutionised." The objects of such education must aim at two things; it must lead women to shake off their clinging habit of mind, and it must make them economically independent of men. Education must shape the ideals and the habits of our girls in such a way that they may be able to express the national culture through their life.

EXTERNALS OF CULTURE.

"A woman equipped with the externals of culture is a showy Egyptian mummy—gold outside,

LIGHT, LUSTRE AND SHADOW



Mr. A Romek belongs to the "Twenty-five Group" of Hungary. His meticulous fidelity to form and colour have given to his compositions a charm that could be accomplished only by unusual discernment of light, colour, lustre and shadow of "Still Life."

dead bones within. She will be an object of curiosity—not of inspiration and respect. In order that the culture imparted in our educational institutions be real, our system of education must draw inspiration from our national history and national habits of mind.

EDUCATION, ART, AND, CULTURE.

This unambiguous approach and outlook to questions and problems of national education is entirely essential. For, there have been far too many of the "eminent" intellectual romancers who still manage the lyric language for their hallowed around "submissive" Sitas, little "dummies" and devoted "devis". They refuse to notice the modern spirit, the change in the relations between man and woman. They do not accept the necessity of the consequent change in national education, art and culture.

WOMEN MUST PLAY THEIR PART.

Srimati Kamala Dongerkery, the energetic Hon. Secretary of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition, arranged by the National Council of Women in India suggested in the article published here last week that "women have to play their part equally with men in the renaissance of Indian Art". That is so, entirely. And, she added that "it is the ambition of the organisers to widen the scope of their activities in the years to come until they are able to attract international interest."

ARCHAIC LEADERSHIP

That is a legitimate ambition, worthy of the least purdah ridden and progressive city in India. But it cannot be and will not be, it should be obvious, accomplished

by sentimental and archaic leadership. The Women's Conference organised by the N.C.W.I. will, it may be hoped, recognise and welcome the demands of the new woman and her modern spirit. The international mind is not less eager to know the modern aspirations and demands of women in India than to swallow the myths and legends of India that was "unique," and "mystic."

HELPFUL COMRADES, NOT SOCIAL PARASITES.

The new woman is enlightened enough not only to assert her title and place in national reconstruction but to seek definite responsibility and work for concrete programmes of national advancement in education, art and culture. She is no longer content to be a "drudge," or worse, to be a social parasite.

VOCATIONS FOR WOMEN.

She demands vocations for women. Her education, every aspect of it, must be, specifically, vocational. She wants to "shake off," as Srimati Lilavati Munshi pointed out with apt force, the "clinging habit of mind." She wants to be a comrade, a partner, "economically independent." And, the only way to achieve that place and status is, obviously, by vocational education.

ART IS VOCATION, NOT LEISURELY "HOBBY."

Art, is therefore, a vocation for women, not a leisurely "hobby". It is a cultural necessity, not a social pastime or intellectual exercise. And, it is only logical to hope that the forthcoming Conference of Women would inaugurate the leadership of the new woman. And, translate her

aspirations and modern demands in practicable schemes of national encouragement and advancement. The elegantly "submissive" Sitas, the romantic "dummies" and "devis" of "Society" who play at art during their easy and unearned leisure must yield place to comrades and workers who by their study, education and practically helpful activities add to the nation's artistic and cultural wealth.

TRIFLING WITH ART EDUCATION.

It is illogical and absurd to expect any national advancement in art and culture if we permit any longer the educational institutions for women to trifle with, as they have been accustomed to do in their routinised curricula, educational studies and problems of art.

MENTAL OUTLOOK ON ART.

The new woman is entitled to ask not only about the place of art in the educational institutions of women but about the manner of approach and the mental outlook towards art adopted by those responsible for the direction and guidance of these institutions. Until that remains indecisive, ambiguous, vaguely romantic, definitely archaic and flippant, it is futile to waste words about the aspirations, demands or emancipation of women in India.

WOMEN ARTISTS—NATIONAL RECOGNITION.

What is the place assigned to art in the educational institutions for women in India? What is precisely, expected of the women artists, students and exponents in India? What is, has been or will be the national recognition and appreciation of these comrades working for art and cultural reconstruction of the nation?

THE ART SURVEY AND THE FUTURE.

The exhibition proposed to be arranged by the N. C. W. I. in conjunction with its Conference, is, perhaps the first venture of its kind in the city. It is, therefore, naturally, and in all likelihood, expected to be imperfect. Perhaps, it will also be not as entirely representative as the organisers desire to make it. But it will be sufficient to supply the basis for a survey of the methods and manner in which art has been treated by women from the different strata and provinces of the country.

INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE.

It will also indicate the place which educational institutions for women assign to art. Finally, it will also be a clear index to the "popular" taste and appreciation of art. The conference of women will, it may be hoped, provide the requisite information, guidance and leadership.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

tion and production, all in one experiment. Islamic art assimilated some traits from the civilisations of India, Egypt, Greece and the Mediterranean, and the genius of Islamic art lies in the manner in which the process of assimilation was accomplished. More reliable than the historical data for an evaluation of that are the characteristics contributed by blood, race, language and geographical factors. From these forces have emerged important factors, which have aided the development of Islamic art, particularly the script and ornamentation while ornamentation served to disguise the hardness and crudeness of Islamic buildings script was as it were a carrier of holiness. The origin of the latter is still uncertain, but it might have originated from the system of knots, each of which must have stood for some hidden meaning. Islamic monuments are as complex as those found in Africa and Baghdad, establishing a connection between India and Asia Minor, and having spread out to China.

MLLE. ISHVANI GOOLBANI

Dances In London

(By A Correspondent).

Mademoiselle Ishvani Goolbani, dancer of repute on the Continent, gave a series of exclusive performances of "classical" Indian dances at the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, on Tuesday under the patronage of Sir William Rothenstein. The programme contained songs by



Kumar Chaube, Son of Prof. Sukhdev Misra who has recently entered the art world as the youngest exponent of traditional dancing.

Mr. Ranjit Sen and Mr. Sudhaya Ghatak. Ishvani Goolbano seems to follow the "school" of technic to which the famous In-

Islamic Art Its Vital Contributions

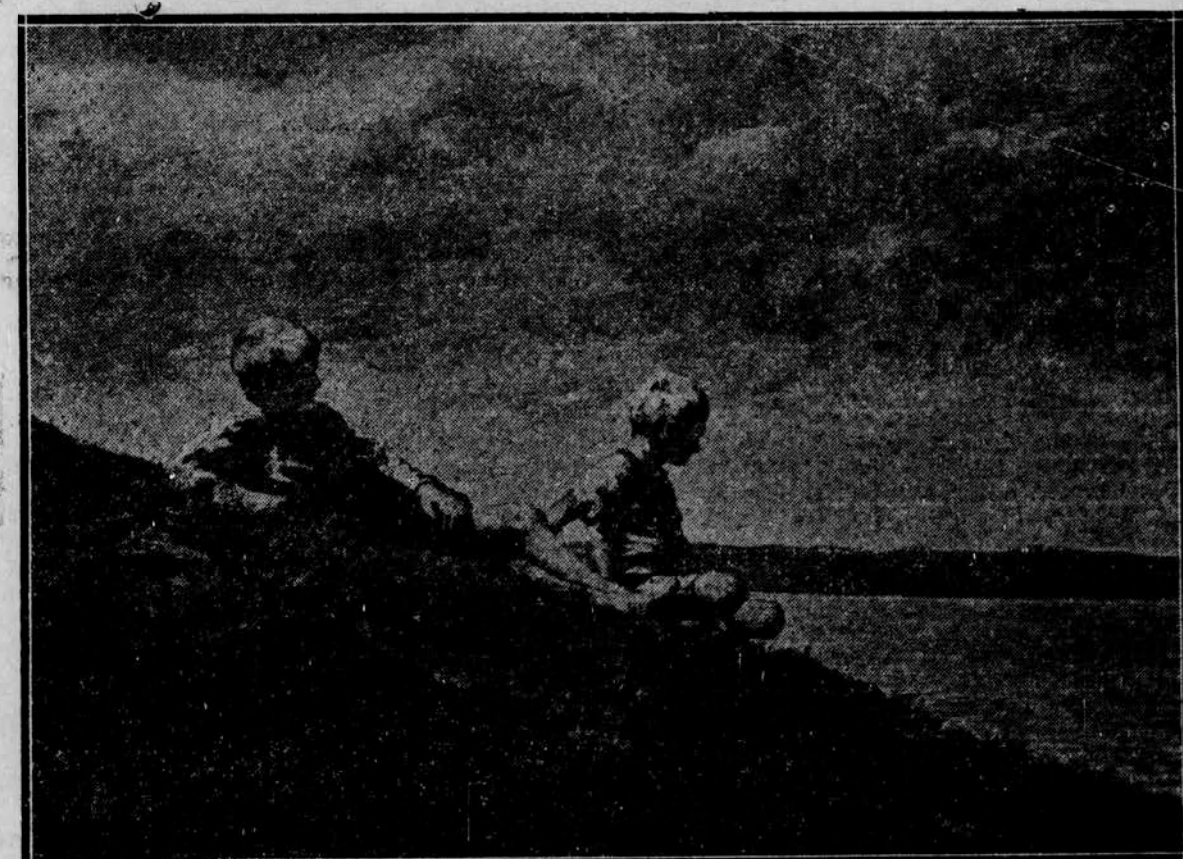
Under the auspices of the Osmania University, Dr. Miss Stella Kramrisch of the Calcutta University delivered a series of three lectures on Islamic Art at the Osmania College of Hyderabad. The lectures were illustrated with lantern slides.

ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE

The subject of the first lecture was "The Ethnical Sources of the Architectonic Ornamentation of Islam." The lecturer said that the architecture of Islam is even more ancient than Islam itself and at the same time consistent and unique. It was developed by a nomadic set of people and was consistently fluctuating, as were the homes of the people. Its chief characteristics were domes, minarets, vaults and niches. Dr. Kramrisch illustrated these features from representative types of buildings and monuments found all over India and elsewhere, and pointed out that with the lapse of time the original plain style developed into a more complex style as a result of the absorption of extraneous influences. The dome is definitely Islamic and is absolutely distinct from Hindu architecture, if, added the lecturer, the latter can ever be called architecture at all. The Hindu temple is a massive concrete of masonry, with no space inside but for the deity, and its characteristic is its sublimity. Another feature of Islamic architecture is the minaret, an example of the inherent

freedom from all external form. This is the sum total of Islamic art, an art which has nothing of outside form but only of creative attitude, an art which has nothing of descriptive effort but only of self-existent life an art which is not governed by external law out has its form identical and visualised with its form. It has more charm that its exterior presents; it is creative and rises to interpret super-nature. Its laws build themselves up into an organism with such regularity, sacredness and descriptiveness, that the many forms which it manifests are only a harmonious whole of exquisite and infinite combination. This combination is seen at its best in the patterns of Islamic art, inter-related with colours, light and dark, which are different from ornaments. The Islamic architecture is of two kinds, the paleolithic and the neolithic. The former aims at rendering the shape of an animal or of a woman, and looked to the preservation of race, creation and recreation. The Neolithic school was more materialistic and critical; it imbibed the cosmic law of recurrence, and it furnished the true pattern on which the law of Islam entirely relies. Later it assimilated some of the influences of the Mediterranean and Hellenic civilisations. Dr. Kramrisch illustrated the Stupa at Sarnath, of the 6th century the only example of the true Neolithic art in India. Many such examples must have existed but must have been destroyed by successive invasions of nomadic people from Central Asia. The surviving example shows that the Indian soil was well prepared for Islamic art, and remarked in this connection that it was little realised that the mosques in India are the products purely of indigenous art. Referring to the genius of pattern, the lecturer said that it is dictated by

"AT THE LAKE OF MURTEE"



The sunshine mood and repose depicted by Mr. T. E. Garai of the "Twenty-five" Group.

dian dancer Uday Shanker belongs. The dances depicted by her are a composition of innermost human emotions in terms of dynamic and rhythmic movements of the limbs. It has been a great enjoyment and it was very pleasant revelation to the western eye. Previous to this performance, Ishvani Goolbano gave dances on the Continent and also gave recital at the Ballot Club, London, which were great success. In spite of the fact that the dances were the chief attractions in the programme, the songs, especially of Ranjit Sen were immensely enjoyed. His recital of the Boatman's Song and a few of the Tagore's songs in 'Baal' and 'Bhadravati' and the Peasant love song by Ghatak were much appreciated by the audience, which was composed of quite a number of notable persons at present in town. Reputed artists and sculptors were also present and they expressed satisfaction for the delightful evening. Amongst those present were Lord and Lady Oxford, Lady Bonham Carter, Sir Thomas and Lady Moore and the Raj Kumari Sudna Rani of Burdwan.

soaring spirit of the nomadic people towards a high ideal. The minaret is an adaptation of the lofty towers found elsewhere in the world. It has its origin in the classical types of the Mediterranean architecture. Developing from plainness to a decorated style, the tower began to have more niches, greater regularity, rhythm and better disciplined structure. Script, which was later used on the belts of minarets, was an Indian contribution, as were also the devices, designs and colouring. Another prominent characteristic of Islamic architecture is the door, large high, and massive; and in it are blended two different and early traditions, arch and niche. The soundness of the fusion is questionable from the aesthetic point of view, but it is certain that after the 16th century there was a fusion of Islamic and Indian traits, as also the adoption of certain Turkish and Persian traits.

'GENERAL PRINCIPLES'

Dr. Kramrisch in her second lecture on "The General Principles of Islamic Architecture," said the artist in the West has his eye glued to the external; while in the East, he creates an inter-relationship between things outside him and within him. He casts his sympathetic magic on the things he represents, and with his faculty of creativeness, brings out a process of true and living form,

brick, developing some peculiar features.

RARE DEVICE

The Tree of Life, which is in abstract conception, growing in the niche, and a luxurious plastic monument, is a symbol of rare device. The lecturer, thought that the angular pattern, the curve linear and the principle of vegetative life, belonged to the neolithic or materialistic age of art. Another survival, which is the abstract of symbolism of Indian art, is the footprint of the Lord Buddha, also of the same age, in which animal and human life are interdicted. As regards the window borrowing from Gothic architecture, Dr. Kramrisch said that it was also a peculiarity of Islamic art. From the materialistic point of view there was no definite technique for Islamic art, but it represents nevertheless the highest productive and creative aspects of life.

"THE GENIUS OF ISLAMIC ART"

Islamic art, said Dr. Kramrisch in her concluding lecture, is a nomadic art, existing from the neolithic age and originating in Central and Northern Asia. Its history is the shuffling of the people from the deserts of Arabia to the East from Northern Asia to the Indo-Iranian from the Pacific to the Atlantic; it is a process of expansion, absorption

(Continued in Col. 4.)

WHAT THE WEST WANTS

(By Our Correspondent).

Among the numerous festivities planned for the coming spring and summer season in Vienna, mention is made of the International Dancing Contest and the International Folk Dance Meeting. Both arrangements will be made in the form of competition, same as the "Musical Festival Weeks in Vienna in 1932-1933." The International Film Festival Weeks will be held during the time from June 15th to July 2nd of this year will be the first festival of the kind wherein all the world will participate. The preparative committee which, same as with the town dancing arrangements, will be under the protectorship of the Austrian Federal Chancellor, Dr. Dollfuss, who has succeeded in gaining Mr. Ernst Lubitsch, the famous film producer, to act as the President of the Jury. Mr. Lubitsch has promised to bring almost the most prominent artists of Hollywood over with him from Ameri-

ca. Every European film producing concern has already consented to co-operate. India has a very important film industry, and it is the plan of the organisers of the Exhibition to induce her to participate in the festivities especially so as Indian films are particularly sought after by the majority of the prospective buyers. The International Film Festival Weeks will comprise also a competition of young talents, in the course of which film actors, singers, stage managers, technicians, etc., will be awarded prizes and premiums by an International Committee. Discussing the invitation from Vienna to the International Film Exhibition, Dewan Sherar, the well-known Urdu poet and playwright and a distinguished graduate of the Punjab University who has been actively connected with Indian stage and screen, tells me that India should accept the invitation and participate in the Festivities without any hesitation. He is anxious that India should send a picture based on the story of the past splendour of Mogul or Rajput India. He is not keen on a story of modern times as he thinks it will

not interest and impress the international market which is fairly familiar with India's past splendour. He recommends architecture, such as Taj Mahal and the ancient temples of Southern India as the background of the story. Of course, he urges India to put in a united effort and produce the best picture which can be worthy of India. It may be remembered for many years Dewan Sherar had been a stage manager and director of two famous theatrical companies which toured and played in all the principal towns of India. He possesses first-hand knowledge of film industry in all its branches, having worked in various capacities as actor, manager, author, director, producer and distributor. His latest activity was as the author and director of the Hindustani film "Karma" which was finished in a British studio. Sherar is at present engaged in London in negotiating for the production of Eastern pictures for London market. He hopes to return to India after availing himself of the personal invitation which the International Film Festival of Vienna has extended to him.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Edith—What broke the engagement?
Mabel—Oh, she got hot headed and he got cold feet.

"I'm in an awful predicament."
"What's the trouble?"
"I've lost my glasses and I can't look for them until I've found them again!"

"It's the loveliest new evening gown—she's buying it by instalments."
"I think I must have seen her in first."

Lew Woods: "How is the boy since he came back from college?"
Lem Winters: "Fine! Still treats us as equals."

Clubman—How are you getting on with your new bungalow?
Suburbanite—Fine, I've got the roof and the mortgage on, and I expect to have the floors and the balliffs in before summer.

"Smith, the practical joker, is dead."

"How did it happen?"
"Well, while he was in Chicago he went into a night club and yelled 'Fire!'"

"Well?"

"Somebody did."

"Where's old Bill been lately?"
I haven't seen him for months."
"What! Haven't you heard? He's got three years for stealing a car."

"What did he want to steal a car for? Why didn't he buy one and not pay for it, like a gentleman?"

First Undergraduate—"What shall we do tonight?"
Second Undergraduate—"Let's toss for it. If it's head, we'll go to the pictures; if it's tails, we'll call on the girls; and if it stands on edge we'll study."

"One wife too many," exclaimed wife, as she glanced at the headlines of the paper. "I expect that's about some bigamist."

"Not necessarily, my dear," said the husband, without daring to look up.
"I have here," said the man at the door, "an extremely useful little article. It is a combined (in) opener, screwdriver, pocket-knife, glass cutter, tack hammer, and—"

"That's enough; I don't want it," said the housewife.
"Why not?" asked the vendor.
"Well, by keeping all these tools separate, it is impossible for my husband to lose more than one at a time," explained the lady of the house.

Dejected Golfer—I can't sleep for worrying about my golf, and I can't play for worrying about my insomnia.

"Your husband seems to be a man of rare gifts."
"He is. He hasn't given me one since we were married."

Of course, women have greater endurance. Who ever saw a man who could stand at a telephone and talk for an hour?

"Did father seem pleased when you told him of the \$ you had saved?"
"I think so—he borrowed it."

"Tom, got a job yet?"
"Yes, I'm selling furniture now."

"Selling much?"
"Only my own, so far."

He: "Did you make these biscuits with your own little hands?"
She: "Yes, Why?"

He: "I just wondered who lifted them off the stove for you."

Paul: "Oh, say, I pulled off something big last night."

Clarence: "What was it?"

Paul: "My shoes."

MONSTERS SCOTTISH AND GERMAN



(Courtesy: Echo de Paris).

A PREHISTORIC MONSTER INDEED!

She: "They must be engaged. That's her fourth dance with him this evening."
He: "That's no sign."
She: "Isn't it? You don't know how he dances."

First Doctor: "You have cured your patient. What is there to worry about now?"
Younger Doctor: "I don't know which of the medicines cured him."

When Noah sailed the ocean blue
He had his troubles same as you.
He drove and drove and drove his ark
Until he found a place to park.



(Courtesy: Aux Ecoutes, Paris).

PEACE ON PARADE.

Boarding-house Waitress (during soup course): "Water, sir?"
Guest: "No, thanks. I have a plateful already."

Mrs. Jones said to her storekeeper: "Three of those apples you sent me were rotten. I'll bring them back."
"Not at all, madam," replied the man. "You needn't bring them back. Your word is as good as the apples."

"I say," said the conductor, leaning down to speak to his first violin, "whatever key were you playing in?"
"Skeleton key."
"Skeleton key?"
"Ces—fits anything."

THE DIFFERENCE



HE KILLS AND IT IS.....PATRIOTISM.

Prof.: "Do you know what happened in 1776?"
Frosh: "1776? Gosh! I can't even remember what happened last night!"

Bessie—"Darling, I have an awful confession to make to you. I can't cook."

Bob—"I have one to make too, dear, I'm a post and there may not be anything to cook."—Edmonton Journal.

Teacher: "Robert, explain what are the functions of the skin."
Bobby: "The chief function of the skin is to keep us from looking raw."



(Courtesy: Muggle Monthly).

HE KILLS AND IT IS.....MURDER.

The London Chamber of Commerce Journal contains an amusing Nelson story. On his calling at a well-known hosier's in the Strand in 1797, the salesman commiserated with him on the loss of his arm at Santa Cruz.

Forgetful Husband (to friend): "I want you to help me. I promised to meet my wife at one o'clock for luncheon, and I can't remember where. Would you mind ringing her up at our house and asking her where I am likely to be about that time?"

Smithson, never a good golfer, was playing an atrocious game. "I'm quite out of practice," he said, hoping for a compliment from the unusually stolid caddy. "I've been travelling for the last six months."

"Then you've played afore, sir?" said the caddy.

"So you got those beautiful moccasins for daddy? They are splendid; but don't you think, dear, he would have preferred carpet slippers?"

Young Hopeful: "You've never been spanked with carpet slippers!"

"What became of that little kitten you had?" asked a visitor of a small boy.

"Why haven't you heard?"

"No. Was it drowned?"

"No."

"Lost?"

"No."

"Poisoned?"

"No."

"Then what did become of it?"

said the visitor.

"It grew up to a cat."

The newly married couple were having turkey for the first time.

"I don't know how it is," remarked the husband, "but this bird's got bones all over it. Just listen to the knife on them."

"Oh how silly of you, darling! Those aren't bones—those are shells."

"Shells?"

"Yes. Don't you remember you said you liked turkey with oyster stuffing?"

The talkative young man was always collecting interesting facts.

"I read to-day," he said to an acquaintance, "of the wonderful progress made in aviation. Men can now do anything—absolutely anything—a bird can do!"

"Is that so?" answered his friend, thoroughly bored. "Well, when you see an airman fast asleep, hanging onto a branch of a tree with one foot, I'll come and have a look!"

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FROM FAR & NEAR

FEWER DIAMONDS.

Diamonds "have virtually ceased to be produced" in South Africa, but gold mining maintains a continuous growth. This is disclosed in a British Department of Overseas trade report on economic conditions in that country just published. Ostrich feathers have so completely fallen out of favour and use that the industry "is now hardly worth mention."

HISTORY IN STAMPS.

The latest postage stamps issued by the Soviet Government have pictures of the pioneers of Communism being shot by the Tsarists and Whites. Two stamps show two Commissars shot down in Baku in 1918. Another stamp shows the monument erected in Baku to 26 shot Communists; a worker, a peasant, and a Red soldier stand in homage before it. Another new series of stamps illustrate Lenin's mausoleum.

IT'S WARMER OVER THE POLES

Twelve miles above the North Pole, proverbially a cold place, it is twenty-five degrees warmer than at the same height over the equator, according to Dr. G. C. Simpson, director of the British Meteorological Office. This information was obtained, among many other facts, by the British Polar Year expedition to Fort Rae, Mackenzie, Canada, and is reported by "Science Service." The cause of greater warmth over the pole is not known.

STRATOSPHERE TRIP TO AMERICA.

Rene Cousinet, French airplane designer, has just started the construction of a plane which he hopes will cross the Atlantic to America in July or August, travelling in the stratosphere.

At M. Cousinet's factory it was admitted the studies had all been completed, and high hopes were held for the venture. It was stated the plane would embody no revolutionary principles, but that the design of the cabin would be different from that of an ordinary plane and the engine would be exceptionally strong.

HORSE RACING ON LAKE.

The white surface of the lake of St. Moritz has its lure for amateurs as well as professionals, and the St. Moritz Riding Club organized a series of races on the lake last month for guests of the various hotels. A number of those at the Palace took part, including the Viennese dancer Alexander, who did much to arouse interest in the event and round up the guests for the different contests. There were flat races for both men and women and mixed skijoring races with the woman on horseback and the man towed behind on skis.

The next evening the prizes were awarded at a dance in the Palace Embassy.

EMPTYNESS OF SPACE.

If all the matter in the universe visible with the largest telescope (a sphere about 600,000,000 light years in diameter) were divided into pieces the size of small marbles and evenly distributed through the area, each piece would be 62,500 miles from its nearest neighbour. If all the matter were divided into molecules and scattered evenly, each molecule would be seven feet from the next—a more complete vacuum by many times than it is possible to make artificially.

Especially with the best available laboratory equipment.

These calculations, by Prof. William D. MacMillan, of the University of Chicago, are based on the estimate of Dr. Edwin Hubble of Mt. Wilson Observatory that there are 75,000,000 galaxies or "island universes" in the visible universe, each containing millions of stars, but engulfed in space so vast that the universe is, in fact, almost empty.

EVERYBODY INSANE BY 2139.

Everybody will be insane by 2139 A.D. if the "resent increase in insanity is maintained," the Executives Club was told by David Seabury, New York psychologist. He asserted that statisticians had reached the conclusion that there has been a 30 per cent. increase in insanity during the last ten years. He described worry as one of the first steps toward insanity and warned his audience against the "worry monger."

"Beware," he said, "of the worry monger. Half of the worries of the world are started by people of this sort. Their advice should never be heeded."

Among the identifications for the "worry monger," the speaker gave these: A gossip, critic or "chiseler"; timid, despondent, parasitical persons; the arrogant, fanatical, obstinate, melancholy and self-pitiful, jealous, envious and angry persons; the painfully good; those who are always looking on the gloomy side.

DOWRIES FOR BRIDES

It pays to be the youngest, oldest, tallest or shortest bride of the year in the Scottish parish of St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire. These brides receive cash dowries, the annual distribution of which has just taken place.

The custom had its origin in an incident which occurred eighty-six years ago. John Orr sat looking out at a blinding snowstorm. Through the blizzard he saw a country lad and his sweetheart wending their way to the village church to be married. He wondered what they had in the way of worldly goods; made inquiries and discovered that they had an abundant store of mutual love, but little else. On his death he left £1,000. The interest on which he directed to be divided into five equal portions, the first to be given to the poor, the remainder to be divided between the brides as specified.

SOLID MOTOR FUEL

The remarkable feat of running motor vehicles from London to Afghanistan without petrol has just been accomplished by four Englishmen.

Last autumn, two fully-loaded motor-vans left London for the East. These vehicles were fitted with a novel device by means of which cheap solid fuel, wood charcoal, is used as motor fuel in place of petrol. The device is an English invention, and consists of a portable gas-generating plant operated by the motor engine; in fact, vehicles fitted with this equipment manufacture their own fuel supply as they run along the road. The operation of the gas generator is simple and consists of drawing air through incandescent charcoal, which is then converted into gas.

The motor vehicles proceeded to Dover, thence from Calais to Marseilles. After proceeding by sea to Beirut they crossed the Syrian Desert, and then made a thrilling trek across Iraq and Persia, and finally through Afghanistan to Kabul.

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PLACE OF WOMEN IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Famous Soviet Writer Interprets The Spirit And Phenomenal Achievement Of New Womanhood In U. S. S. R.

This article written for the French reader by the famous Soviet writer, Lya Ehrenburg, has been specially translated from French by Miss Berta da Menezes Brazana, daughter of the well-known writer and publicist in Goa.

Ehrenburg states the complete case in his characteristic, brilliant rapier-like style in vindication of the Russian woman and easily dispels several popular illusions regarding the position she occupies in the life of the social state as well as in the individual.

The article will no doubt be found both educative as well as highly interesting especially in so far as it deals with the processes that enabled Russian womanhood to emancipate herself and to fight the evils from which the Indian womanhood suffers. It is not without significance that an Indian young lady who is educated and cultured and belongs to a fashionable socially should be moved to translate it for the benefit of her British Indian sisters.

(Specially translated from French by Mademoiselle Berta da Menezes Brazana).

I have been asked to write an article on the Russian woman. I should prefer to speak of the samovar which is an antiquated but respectable object and somewhat connected with the national tradition. I know well some women who speak the Russian language or inhabit the country that was once known as Russia, but it is so difficult for me to say what connection exists between things so different. I imagine the embarrassment of a French writer who was asked to write about the French woman. Whom would he take for a model? Madame Dubarry, Charlotte Corday or perhaps Cecile Sorel, Louise Michel or Madame Bovary, the very virtuous Madame Durand, who works for the Cognac prize or Violette Nozieres?

THE TRADITIONAL WOMEN.

It is time to confess that I lack the erudition of Paul Morand. Neither am I a partisan of racial theories. And I do not attend the various Parisian taverns like "Caveaux des Boyards, Isba Imperiale," etc., where, over a local Champagne and a Rumanian caviare, the French are offered the "chachiki" on the sword of honour and the Russian soul on a smoked gudgeon.

Tradition determines that the Russian woman distinguishes herself by her high self-sacrificing spirit. Once all the Russian children of the intelligentsia were

enamoured of Nekrasov's poem "The Russian Women." This is a tale of some Russian aristocrats, such as the Princess Troubetskoi and the Princess Volkonsky who, in 1825, followed their husbands condemned to hard labour in Siberia, for revolutionary conspiracy. I am far from wanting to deprecate the doings of these remarkable women but I find it useful to remember that among them was a French dressmaker called Pauline who, in love with the revolutionary Amekov, also followed him to Siberia.

Naturally, I shall be glad to judge all the Russian women according to these exceptional beings, but I know that the famous Saltychikha, the great landowner who flogged to death seventy-four of her serfs, was also a Russian woman and it is not without sorrow that I think that among the Russian nobles there are a few too many Saltychikhas than Troubetskis.

AND THE ROMANTIC.

As for the Russian peasant women of the past, they worked from morning till night changing horses from the plough, bringing children into the world in misery and dirt, and consoling themselves with the tearful songs:

When you shall be big,
One shall marry you
In a big village,
In a village very far,
Down there it rains in the morning,
Down there it rains in the evening.

It is true that they do not represent the Russian woman for the foreigner. They are but ignorant and ignored peasants. The type of Russian woman offered to the foreigners are Turgenev's heroines, those who suffer from an unhappy love and, not wishing to injure others happiness, retire to the convent. Anyone can be touched by this. In truth, if there are many convents in Russia, they are mostly peopled by poor old women. The young women of Turgenev's surroundings preferred a good husband, the cure at Baden-Baden, society gossip and Petersburg balls. Besides the high literature, remains the sordid life. Turgenev's mother, an arrogant and miserly woman, despised poor people to such a point that she appeared before them naked crying: "How can I be ashamed before you? Do I consider you a man? You are a serf."

A POSTSCRIPT

In the following incident, we have an example of the passion Turgenev had for the Russian woman: he bought for 700 roubles a serf called Fetitska, kept her for a year, had a son by her, then married the "holy woman" to a clerk and put the child in a children's home. He had another daughter by another serf, a washerwoman. This child had had offered better chance. Turgenev educated her and, satisfied, he wrote about her: "She is sober, she has sense, she shall make a good wife, a good mother and an admirable housewife." This is a note that would suit to be affixed to Turgenev's portrait of the Russian woman.

THE EMIGRE TYPE.

Whatever may happen, a samovar remains a samovar, but among the Russian women there are blondes, brunettes, beauties and rascals, workers and wealthy idlers, Bolsheviks and others at the service of the police, the learned and the bigots. The workers go on strikes. The ladies organise evenings in benefit of "A Drop of Milk" Society. Students bend over their books and the Petersburg aristocrats swoon

from ecstasy when the late Rasputin while eating wiped his greasy hands on their hair.

It is natural all the Russian women did not welcome the revolution in the same manner. The bourgeois ladies, intimidated, exchanged their Parisian hats with their maids' shawls; so the maids began to wear hats. The ladies ran away through Ukraine, which was then occupied by the Germans. They were saving the dignity of the Russian woman from knaves. In their hearts they hid a sacred hatred and in their twisted hair their diamond-brooches. Their hatred measured according to their amount of carats. Some escaped the deluge with carats and others without. The happy ones can claim to the title of "Miss Russia" in the Parisian beauty-contests. The others are obliged to sing like gipsies, languishingly, as though they had polypus in their noses, or become a mannikin at big dress-makers. One can see them suddenly breaking into sobs over salted almonds which are served with champagne. The French in answer sigh "mitchevo" and in order to understand it, buy the new novel by Mr. Joseph Kessel.

GRANMA IN FLIGHT.

For the old superstitious women and the ignorant, the revolution was a catastrophe. One day the wind tore a red flag on the wall of the Kremlin; there were ten thousand old women praying, kneeling down till night before this "divine sign." In 1918, the 1st of May fell on a Good Friday; the old women thought it was a "devil's feast." I remember one of them, who seeing a cubist placard representing a worker, spat, saying: "Away from here, Satan."

When the Bolsheviks began to put an end to illiteracy, the presence of the venerable mothers of family was demanded at school. One of these involuntary pupils, in my presence, told her neighbours: "Down there, there is a short-haired girl with a book in her hand who told me: 'G. A. T. becomes cat.' Repeat it." Then she cried to her with all my force: "Rather shoot me, but I will not take an oath of the devil."

THE NEW ERA.

The short-haired girl did not let herself be frightened. With letters one makes cats and with a superstitious and ignorant country one makes the State of the second-Five-Year Plan. New schools have been opened everywhere, in the old dressing-rooms of the "Russian woman," in the convents of Turgenev's heroines, in the prisons. The teachers are all young girls. They work for 16 hours a day; a bearded mujik asks them: "Is it true that in the clouds there is an electric current?" A soldier of the Red army asks to be told what was rhyme; a woman who used to go from pilgrimage to pilgrimage at all costs wants to know if it is true that the whale has a very small throat and whether it was not possible for it to swallow the prophet Jonas. The young girls answer, explain, and from day to day, the people see more clearly.

Young teachers go from Moscow to the East to their unhappy sisters. A Kirghiz woman did not receive her food before her husband and his dog had been served. At present this woman is a member of the Soviet. The believers in Tajikistan threatened their girls: "If you raise your hand to a man, I shall kill you like a dog." These were not empty words. Dead bodies of unbelievers were found. But there were many girls and they also had their beliefs. For weeks they balanced on the back of a camel

SILVER WEIGHMENT CEREMONY



Shree Siddharameshwar Maharaj, a well-known Hindu religious leader of Patthi, Sholapur Dist., being weighed against silver bars presented by Mr. D. D. Pore di. Pledger, one of his disciples: The total weight (5,200 tolas of silver) will be utilised in helping students studying Vedanta Philosophy at the Inchigiri Math, Bijapur Dist. Mr. Pore di has also donated Rs. 25,000 towards the same object.

across the desert to reach a village where there was a school.

WOMEN'S VICTORY.

Alexandra Kollontai is the Soviet ambassador in Sweden. This a victory for the Soviet woman. The cook or the "worker of the house," as she is called now by Boris Pilniak, is a member of the Soviet. She guides the country's economy. This is another victory for the Soviet woman. Each day hundreds of village women come to the industrial life. They used to watch the cows or the geese, they hardly knew the alphabet, when children, they often heard the old proverb: "A hen is not a bird, a woman is not a man." They begin to work. They question: "Of what use is this machine?" In the evening, they go to the club, they see their first film. They enter their names for the courses. In two years, many of them will go to the university. In six years some will become engineers, chemists or agronomists.

THE MIRACLE.

Yegorova, at present, directs the construction of a chemical factory at Belovo. Eleven years ago, seeing a motor-car for the first time she cried out of fright. Veselkina organised eighteen schools for the children of the workers at Sialinsk. Eight years ago, when asked to put her signature at the bottom of a sheet of paper, she blushed and made a little cross. Jaeva, an Oirat woman, at present directs a Maternity home for the woman of her country. Five years ago, she mumbled prayers before a wooden idol and gave sheep to Chaman, a sorcerer, for chasing away the bad spirits out of the room of a woman in confinement.

The French reader will say: "Very well. They are building factories; they are running the Soviets; they are organising schools; but who will confine in the Maternity home for the creation of which Comrade Jaeva worked.?" The same reader is afraid that if the right of vote given to French women it will lead to depopulation.

FASCISTS' IDEAS.

The Italian Fascists proclaim that the only destiny of women is to bring into the world children. The woman is for them a fine reproductor. Useless to speak of their German brothers either. Their racial policy is derived from the principle of cattle-breeding.

In the Soviet Union, nobody thinks of reducing the existence of women to washing swaddling-cloths. We have women ministers, women aviators, women economists and women diggers. A woman has the right of freely disposing of her body. Abortion has been stricken of its mystic atmosphere. It is no longer a sin or a crime; it is a surgical operation. The western sceptics imagine that by legalizing abortion women are incited to cheating and that they will stop creating children. In the depths of their souls these adepts of Virgin Mary consider that saintly maternity is a painful duty but as sacred as military service.

WOMEN AS MOTHERS.

The Soviet woman has children when she wishes it; for her it is no longer a duty; it is a joy. At the construction, one sees a woman nursing her child; it is her fourth or her fifth and she tells you: "With children it is more gay." The Union's population increases every year by three and half million persons. Every year it is equal to a new Denmark and every ten years equal to a new France.

The Philistines reproach the Soviet Union with having killed the sacrament of marriage by

reducing the cost of divorce to one hour in time, and 8 francs, in expense. It is true that the Soviet family should necessarily escape a writer like Francois Mauriac. People live together because they like each other. When they no longer care for one another, they separate. It is so primitive; it is not possible to make a good French novel out of it, with lies, hatred of parents for their children, and of the children for their parents, heritages, mysticism, and family quarrels as pathetic as certain battles of Napoleon.

EROS AND BROTHELS.

A French writer, a virtuous man but with a sense of the picturesque, said to me once: "The suppression of brothels deprives life of romanticism." A solid merchant, who has emigrated from Moscow to Paris, was also of the same opinion. He lamented: "The Bolsheviks have killed love."

Before, in my establishment, I had fifteen boarders. These girls, sir, all worked with an eagerness, of firemen fighting against a big fire. Really, the Bolsheviks have shown very little refinement by abolishing prostitution. This result was not obtained by a decree but by the overthrow of the whole economical order. Work ceased to be the means of obtaining roubles. It became a civil duty and love was banished out of the commercial sphere.

If in the yard, among miserable shelters and huts, among all our poverty, a well-built house with big windows is seen, it is a creche. The Soviet woman knows that while alive she will not be abandoned.

THE ETERNAL MOON MAGIC.

But neither food pensions nor creches will calm the poetic westerners. They will still ask: "But what about love?" Well, love remains love, without brothels and without family quarrels. It is true, a Soviet woman will not shoot a man because he has ceased to love her. She is so primitive that she will not see the connexion between her intimate feelings and a gunsmith's shop. This does not mean that she ignores jealousy. But in her sad hours she is supported by her work. She will never be able to say: "What is the use of living? To whom am I useful?" Perhaps she is not any more useful to Ivanov, but she is useful to the whole world.

Our women are not the conventional workers such as are designed on our posters. Some time ago many groups of peasant women wrote to the Government that at no cost would they wear clothes with printed tractors made for them by some pedantic idiots. Soviet women like shawls of various colours, basque caps and small shoes. They use rouge on their lips and are not afraid of losing their Soviet dignity because of it. They can be coquettish. They love to dance. They keep their intimate diaries and write about happy or unhappy love. In the evening they talk about their sentimental secrets. They read poems of Malakowsky or Pasternak. They know how to love and, despite everything the western sceptics might think, they know how to make themselves loved. Still they are neither "wives of their husbands," nor brooding hens, nor idols of the eternal feminine nor weights of flesh. They are seen with big boots, with mud up to their knees, working for the construction of their country.

RETURN OF THE PROFILE Is There A Natural Pose

Every age has its poses, though, equally, every age likes to think that its poses are natural. remarks a writer in the "Manchester Guardian." Sometimes, poses come from clothes. In Queen Anne's day the wide skirts of the women and the elaborate coats of the men almost necessitated a swing, when they walked or sat. Wigs constrained the head, and even when women wore their hair unpowdered the lock pulled round to the side still gave them the fixed three-quarters look that a full-bottomed wig necessitated. In Queen Victoria's era the swing of the pendulum turned to the romantic. The whole of the Royal Family, as it then existed, was reproduced in white marble. And the Prince Consort appears in whiskers, a waist, a manly torso, and a kilt like that of a Roman soldier, but really Scottish, upon his German legs. Queen Victoria has nymph-like draperies, while the royal children have kills and garlands and an exultant expression. The Byron collar and all that it implied was not far past, and Scott's heroines also played their part in the revival of the romantic pose.

With the eighties, Swedish drill seemed to influence the prevailing pose. On the one hand there were the would-be decadents who mooned and languished, and on the other the brisk, active girl who was going to take to the bicycle and who squared her shoulders, turned out her toes, and dug in her elbows. Eighty-year-olds to-day still keep the elbows close to the side, with the shoulders back, as though they were drilling. With naturalistic dancing the figure was allowed to bend and twine again. It drooped and swayed and the face had an expression of indifference to all and everything. At the moment the profile is coming in again—stern, if possible, intense at least, full of purpose. It would be interesting to see what the natural pose really is.

GERMAN WOMEN MAY SMOKE

Dr. Goebbels Lifts Ban

Under the Nazis State German women remain free. Enter the professions. Earn their own livings. Smoke if they wish, and do their hair as they like. Reassurances to this effect were given by Dr. Goebbels, the Minister of Propaganda, to a meeting of women in Berlin in mail week. Dr. Goebbels declared that suggestions that National Socialism was hostile to women, and aimed at getting them entirely out of public life, were entirely untrue.

"MORAL HUMBUNGS"

National Socialism, however, regarded the profession of wife and mother as the highest of all. There were the moral humbungs, declared Dr. Goebbels, who tried to tell women how to wear their hair, and announced that a woman with the Eton crop was an inferior being.

It would be the greatest misfortune, he said, if the women's movement in Germany made itself the interpreter of this false morality.

In April of last year State Commissioner Dreher at Ulm (Wurttemberg) asked restaurant proprietors to display a notice: "German women, do not smoke." A similar request to restaurant keepers was made by Nazis in the Rhineland pilgrimage town of Kevelaer in July, 1933.

THE MAN TO MARRY. Loyal, Healthy Home

Lover Prized Most By Women

Loyalty is the prime quality to be sought in the ideal husband.

Such is the verdict of the 96,000 voting papers submitted by women readers in the "News-Chronicle" Man to Marry Contest.

Here is the full list of qualities placed in order of merit by a tabulation of the votes:

- 1st Loyal.
 - 2nd Home Lover.
 - 3rd Good Health.
 - 4th "Give and Take."
 - 5th Fond of Children.
 - 6th Sense of Humour.
 - 7th Chivalrous.
 - 8th Temperate.
 - 9th Sociable.
 - 10th Gets on in the World.
 - 11th Easy to Feed.
 - 12th Physically Attractive.
- Prizes of 100, 50 and 25 guineas were offered by the "News-Chronicle" to the competitors whose entry forms most nearly agreed to the order decided by ballot.

This health and happiness can be yours

If debility and depression are preventing you from sharing in the enjoyment of those around you—try WINCARNIS. The tonic ingredients of this great restorative will stimulate you to new efforts, will give you new confidence. WINCARNIS is rich in carefully selected ingredients to give strength and to build health. Its revitalising, stimulating force can be felt from the very first glassful. Take it regularly and within a very few days you will begin to enjoy the return of real health, real vigour, real cheerfulness. For every glassful of WINCARNIS is helping to build wasted tissue, to impart fresh energy, to give tone to the whole system.



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Health And Hygiene

SHOULD A DOCTOR TELL ?

Occasions When He Should Not

Should a doctor tell? Emphatic views on this question were expressed at Liverpool Assizes by Mr. Justice Swift, who cited an occasion when a doctor should not tell, writes "News of the World."

It was stated that a doctor called in on behalf of a motor-driver informed the police, that he thought the man was under the influence of drink.

"When a doctor is sent for to examine a man in his own interests," commented the judge, "he has no right to tell anybody what his opinion is until he comes into a court of law, where he has no privilege and must tell the truth if the Court demands."

"He has no business whatever to tell the police what he thinks. For this man to have told the police what he thought about his patient was quite wrong."

"I would never employ a doctor again if I thought that after examining me he went and told somebody else what he thought about me. I think it was outrageous."

The case was one in which Harry Whiteley, 27, motor driver of Warrington, pleaded not guilty to the manslaughter of John Robert Clarkson, canal boatman, following a motor accident at Chorley, and not guilty to being in charge of a motor-lorry while under the influence of drink, and to dangerous driving.

JUDGE AND PAYMENT
Dr. Alfred Marsh, of Chorley, giving evidence for the prosecution, explained that he was asked by the police to examine Whiteley at his own request.

Mr Justice Swift: Who paid you?—I was paid by the police who I understand, received the money from Whiteley.

Judge: Was Whiteley your patient?—Yes. He gave you 10s. 6d. to examine him, and you gave evidence against him. Do you think that is quite nice?—It is not quite crick.

Dr. Marsh added that after the examination he was asked by the police to write out a report.

Judge: I think the least the police can do is to give him his 10s 6d. back. It is making the unfortunate prisoner pay for a second police report.

On the direction of the judge the jury found Whiteley "Not guilty of manslaughter" and stopped the case concerning the allegation that he was under the influence of drink. No evidence was offered on the charge of dangerous driving, and Whiteley was discharged.

HIS GLAND FOR £166

Operation Held Legal In Italy

Attempts to declare the science of rejuvenation by the transference of human glands illegal in Italy have failed.

The case arose over a young Egyptian student who had been induced to sell one of his glands for £166 to an elderly Neapolitan. Four doctors successfully removed the gland and grafted it on to the elderly man.

But the King's Procurator intervened and charged the doctors with "temporarily incapacitating and permanently weakening the student."

The doctors were acquitted, and the prosecution took the case to the Naples Appeal Court to the Supreme Court.

All that the Supreme Court did, however, was to confirm the acquittal by altering the formula from "because the act did not constitute an offence" to "because the accused are not punishable, having committed the act with the consent of the person operated on, who was fully responsible."

An unfavourable verdict would have made it impossible to perform any further "Voronoff" grafting operations with human glands in Italy.

BRITISH PHYSICIAN GETS U. S. AWARD

Gold Key Presented To Dr. W. J. Turrell Of Oxford

Dr. W. J. Turrell, physician in charge of the electro-therapeutic department of Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford, has received the gold key awarded him at the last annual meeting of the American Congress of Physical Therapy.

This distinction is the highest awarded in the United States for original research and distinguished services in the field of electrotherapy.

Dr. Turrell, in accepting the award, said all who practised physiotherapy in Great Britain should first devote at least ten years to gaining clinical experience, which only a general physician and surgeon could obtain.

BULLET IN LUNGS FOR 34 YEARS

Albert Johnson (46), a Hull man, has recovered a revolver bullet from his lungs after 34 years. When he was twelve years of age Johnson was playing on the river bank when he was shot through the nose. The person who fired the revolver was never traced and the bullet was never found. During a violent fit of coughing the bullet fell from his mouth.

GIVING A DEATH CERTIFICATE

No Need For Doctor To View Body Under English Law

The present state of English law does not insist that a medical man, before giving a death certificate, shall personally "view the body". If he has been treating the person whose death is reported to him, and has no reason to suppose that the circumstances are anything but straightforward, he is quite entitled to give a death certificate to a bonafide applicant without personally seeing the corpse, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian."

But a certain amount of care is advisable, as the following story, extracted from a letter in "British Medical Journal," illustrates:

"One evening not long ago a man called for a death certificate for his mother, aged 91, whom I was attending, and who had last been visited three days earlier. There was no relative living in the house of the patient, and he was therefore first in succession of those entitled to have the certificate issued to them. Nevertheless, I refused on the grounds that he had not actually seen his mother since her alleged decease (a fact not volunteered by the man), and it is fortunate that I did so, for the following morning an occupant of the patient's house called, not for a certificate, but for a bottle of medicine for the lady in question."

If the doctor had been less careful, and had given the certificate and then had to send the medicine, presumably he would have had to prescribe what might have been almost literally described as a corpse-reviver."

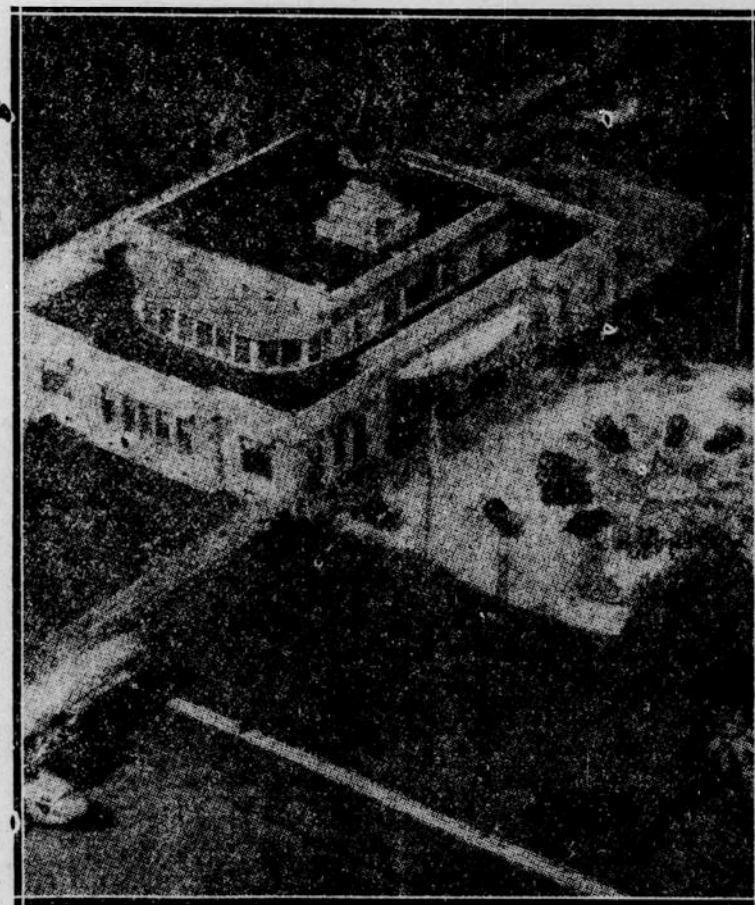
HIS OWN DEATH CERTIFICATE.
Medical opinion is not altogether agreed about the present state of the law: some doctors think that the viewing of the body might be made obligatory even in cases where it would be a pure formality.

In actual practice difficulties hardly ever arise; if the doubtful case presents itself the doctor settles the matter for himself, as in the story quoted.

But there is on record one instance, which was afterwards the subject of legal inquiry, where not only was there no corpse but the supposed corpse himself called on the doctor in order to request his own death certificate—which he actually secured and carried away!

He pretended to be a mourning brother of the dear departed and so got possession of his own death certificate. But his trick was discovered before he could make any fraudulent use of it. And, of course, such a trick needs too much staging, and too many favouring circumstances, to be at all a common form of illicit enterprise.

INTERNATIONAL AIRWAY TERMINAL



The World's Most Elaborate Base for Water-Going Aircraft: This is the Model of Pan American's New Terminal on Biscayne Bay, Miami, where a million dollar Airport is nearing completion.

CALLING IN ANOTHER DOCTOR

New Rule Suggested By B. M. A. Committee

Doctors throughout Great Britain are to consider a new set of rules on the etiquette of medical consultation which have been drawn up by a committee of the British Medical Association.

The most important of these, over which acute differences of opinion are possible, concern cases in which, without the knowledge and consent of the practitioner in charge, a patient solicits and perhaps obtains the opinion and co-operation of a second practitioner.

The proposed rules provide that when a doctor—in whatever form of practice—believes that a patient is already under medical care he should urge the patient to allow him to communicate with the attending practitioner. If the patient refuses, the doctor might examine the patient and tell him his conclusions, but should not accept him or treatment.

When asked to visit a patient already being attended by another doctor the new doctor should tell the patient that he cannot attend without the presence or consent of the doctor actually in charge of the case. If the latter declines a meeting and the patient still persists in calling in the new doctor, or if the attending doctor retires from the case, it is open to the new doctor to provide the medical care required.

MENTAL HOME WITH NEW IDEAS

Cinema, Dances And Sports Field

The most up-to-date mental hospital in the country has been opened at Shenley, Hertfordshire.

It has been built and equipped by the Middlesex County Council at an approximate cost of £550,000, and will ultimately accommodate 2,000 patients and a staff of 500.

Sir William Lobnitz, chairman of the Asylums Committee, told the "News-Chronicle": "Our object at Shenley is entirely curative. There is no more reason why people should be ashamed of mental affliction than of measles, and if they would only come to us voluntarily in the early stages, many could be cured."

Treatment at Shenley will consist largely of fresh air, sunshine, exercise, diet and sleep.

There is a recreation hall with room for 1,000, equipped with a stage and wired for talking pictures. This will also be available for dances, and a sports field is to be constructed.

MARRIAGE OF THE UNFIT

"Nothing Less Than A Crime," Says Famous Doctor

Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter, the well-known doctor, recently observed that "doctors often came across cases where marriage would be nothing less than a crime against present and future generations."

"We would like to see a certificate of fitness issued before the registrar's certificate of marriage could be granted," he said. "The unfit person has no right to ask for such a certificate."

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For easy and comfortable Shaves. The PANAMA is most Economical.

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AMRUTANJAN (REGD.)

for all aches and Pains

Sold Everywhere AMRUTANJAN DEPOT BOMBAY MADRAS

ON TEA

By M. A. MAZMUDAR.

I did and do commit many a fault, more than my base will bear; yet still ask'd pardon, and was not deny'd. But you shall hear.

(Love Unknown.)

—George Herbert.

It is night. A moonless night. Above you is the incomprehensibly immense vault of dark-blue firmament with its twinkling inmates. You are extremely exhausted by reason of the din and turmoil, and hustle and bustle, and jostle and tussle, and rough and tumble, and hurries and flurries and worries of the duties of the day, and hence perhaps the 'slumber's chain' does not bind you at once. You gaze abstractedly at the mysterious dome above you, and countless tiny specks of light greet your gaze. But time! A particular star attracts your attention. There is nothing remarkable about that star. It is just an ordinary small star. And yet it is a star, on which your attention is fixed for no reason whatever. For just the same in describable reason, my attention has been captured by the present subject, which is perhaps trifling, and you will even be inclined to remark, worthless and useless, out of the infinite number of topics in life and literature.

"Who's this digressive fellow unnecessarily troubling my head?" I hear you exclaim, sir, but I must humbly request you to have a cup of invigorating hot tea sir, and I assure you, sir, you will come to your genuine 'mood' sir, which will enable you to go through my composition a little patiently, and will perchance inspire you to write a few and a better one instead. Excuse me sir, but with your leave I will right directly pounce upon my subject even as a lion pounces upon a lamb.

I am earnestly of the opinion that tea is the most delightful drink this world of woe can afford us. All other sublimity drinks pale into shameful insignificance before this almost angelic gulable. I am cookey that if there were a Universal Round Table Conference of Drinks, tea would be proclaimed as its president unanimously. For, tea is the most High in the world of Drinks as God is in the world of mortals. Rest assured, sir, this is not a hollow eulogium. The qualities of this beverage are so admirable, that they draw out these praises from the farthest chambers of my heart. You are free to differ from these views sir, but you may not hope to engage me in any arguments, for or against; for, I am against all arguments which are advanced to lure other people into any particular personal belief.

So imagine your honourable self in winter, sir. Winter. And it is cold. Yes, sir, very cold, extremely cold, unbearably cold. And you are literally lost under your coverlet. So warm inside! And so very very bitterly cold outside! The wind, the cruel wind is howling furiously and makes the doors and windows creek and cry. Perhaps there is snowfall. And it is time to get up. Good heavens! It is so very difficult to get out of bed in winter! But one has business, and one has occupation, and one has a thousand and one things to mind, you know sir. One has to get out of bed. Such thoughts wander in your sleepy head. But there! What is that musical sound, so sweet, so seductive? It is the clatter-clatter, dingle-dangle of the tea-things down below. No sooner do the sound-waves meet your ears than you jump out of your bed, and you throw off your coverlets, and you run down below with swiftness inconceivable. What a charming prospect meets your eyes there! The majestic array of cups and saucers! Indeed, the sight justifies the sound. I can see your eyes glisten, your teeth go all water, your face wear a benevolent smile! Do not try to hide that! sir, it is a common weakness. Then, of course, you can enjoy a comfortable cup of delicious warm tea. So delicious, so invigorating, so inspiring! It makes you think sir, 'let learned philosophers fret and fume, and shout and sneer against life, but to me life is a mighty pleasant affair. Perfectly right, sir, a lovely cup of steaming hot tea on a bitter cold winter morning is a divine thing, sir, divine.

There is much talk about—universal co-operation and universal brotherhood and democracy and other things of like nature in this age of revolutionary advancement and progress. Sammy talks about it wonderfully even though he most enthusiastically shuns a Negro; and Johnny waxes most eloquent on it even though he wishes most ardently to dispatch an Indian to eternal damnation. Let me assure you sir, that comrade tea has a glorious triumph over all these saintly philanthropists in point of democracy. I offer it as a perfectly democratic drink. A lowly labourer enjoys it in a rusty,

crusty, dusty, filthy, dirty, dark den with perhaps greater pleasure than does a lord in his luxurious 'diwan'. A pitiable pauper relishes it with perhaps a greater sense of satisfaction on a roadside, than does a prince in his gorgeous parlour. Indeed, tea is the magnanimous—patron of the poor; tea is the sincere friend of the opulent. Whatever you are at present, tea will make you better. Why talk of champagne and sherry and hoc and pot? A thousand such intoxicants are absolutely aristocratic, and of no earthly consequence to the empty-pocked. I say sir, if you wish, to be a real, genuine, live democrat, nothing will aid you in becoming so but tea.

Again, it appears to me, that tea constitutes in itself an element of extraordinary consequence in the building up of whole nations, their upliftment and their advancement, moral, material, and spiritual. The most remarkable nations in the world at present, are indisputably tea-drinking nations. I have concrete examples to illustrate the proposition. The English are a tea-drinking nation; and doubtless they have nearly half the planet under their iron grasp; they also possess the strongest naval force in the world. The Americans are a tea-drinking nation; and they are the richest nation on the face of this globe. Trade and commerce, and culture and—civilization are literally monopolized by them. The Japanese are the most confirmed tea-drinking nation of all. If a person happens to attend a tea-party in Japan, he has, unless he be an impertinent violator of the canons of decorum, to drink as many cups of tea as the host has the goodness to offer him. And sir, we all can see what marvellous nation the Japanese are. They can compete with England and America, the leading nations of the world, in point of sea-power and commerce. These considerations make me powerful to pronounce sir, that nations rise up because of tea, nations advance because of tea, nations progress because of tea, aye, nations exist because of tea. Omit tea, and you have a blank before you! Hush! what is that!

Tin ... tink ... tinkle ... tinkle ... There is the drink for me! The divine blessing incarnate on humanity—Tea; down below—Excuse me reader for leaving you abruptly, but I must pay my homage to this most Benevolent Majesty, gracing the throne celestial of the shape of a topsy-turvy sky-dome, and scattering lusciously his divine flavour all round!



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World Of Science

UNDER-SEA LENSES

Among Other Uses, They May Be Valuable Aid To Life-Savers

Dr. Robert E. Cornish of the Institute of Experimental Biology of the University of California finds no difficulty in reading newsprint under water, thanks to glasses of his own design. Kogles for divers are nothing new; their glasses are simply small window panes without any refracting properties. Cornish's, on the other hand, are true lenses that bend the light rays just as he wants them to bend to improve seeing.

In The Journal of Scientific Instruments Dr. Cornish tells how he came to resort to lenses. Most of our focusing for good seeing is done with the cornea, or outer transparent coating of the eyeball and very little with the so-called "crystalline lens." Light usually passes through all. When it strikes the watery liquid with which the eye is filled it is bent or focused.

But, reasoned Dr. Cornish, why not treat the eye under water as if its vision were defective and prescribe lenses for it just as an oculist would? He did no with the result noted. "Such lenses should have value in saving life where it is necessary to dive for a victim of drowning," says he. "Lifeguards now have largely to grope for the victim."—New York Times.

NON-REFLECTING WINDOWS

Everyone is aware of the tire-some reflections seen in the glass on pictures in museums, in glass shop-windows, show-cases, &c. A British inventor has produced reflectionless windows. They are made of a concave sheet of glass. All light falling from the outside, from lamps or windows in the ceiling, for example, is reflected on to blackboards arranged at the top and the bottom of the glass. The observer can see only the objects behind the glass, and has the illusion that there is nothing between him and the picture or goods he is looking at.

FLYING 554 MILES AN HOUR

An airplane capable of flying 554 miles an hour, using existing engines, could be built to-day by applying known aerodynamic principles to its design and construction, according to John Stack of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. This is 131 miles an hour faster than the present speed record.

What such a high-speed plane would be like is described by Mr. Stack in the first issue of "The Journal of the Aeronautical Sciences." It would differ only slightly in form from the transport planes used on transcontinental airways.

The wings of the hypothetical plane would span 29.1 feet; the fuselage would be 40 inches in diameter. The plane would have completely retractable landing gear or would be catapulted like the early Wright planes and could land on its fuselage. The engine and pilot would be completely enclosed, vision for the pilot being provided by windows or indirectly by mirrors. The wings would be centered on the fuselage.

A model of this plane has been tested in wind-tunnels and bears out Mr. Stack's calculations. The plane would have a landing speed of 103 miles an hour—a dangerous speed, but one which could perhaps be cut with proper auxiliary devices. The same kind of plane, equipped with 3,000 horse-power engines and new types of propellers could fly at a computed speed of 600 miles an hour, or nearly 80 per cent. of the speed of sound.—Literary Digest.

NEW ELECTRIC LAMP

A new gaseous discharge lamp that is said to possess three times the brilliancy of a gas-filled lamp of equal size has been invented by a young Preston man, Mr. J. M. Aldington, on the staff of Messrs. Siemens' works at Preston.

It is a great improvement on the first Siemens' Sieray lamp, which has been criticised, especially by women and by the owners of shop windows, because, being deficient in red rays, it throws an unbecoming green light on faces and on colour displays, and reduces red colours to a dingy brown.

MYSTERY OF COSMIC RAYS

Reach Earth From All Directions And Then Become Entangled In Magnetic Field

Recent theories about cosmic rays, which might account for such effects as their variation with height and with latitude, were reviewed by Abbe Georges Lemaitre, world-famous astrophysicist of the University of Louvain, Belgium, in a recent address delivered to the Physics Society of McGill University.

It would appear from the theories worked out in detail by Abbe Lemaitre, in collaboration with Prof. Vallarta, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, that cosmic rays consist for the most part of charge particles, chiefly positive which reach the earth from all directions of space and then become entangled in the magnetic field, the speaker said.

He referred to the possible origin of cosmic radiation in relation to the time scale of evolution of the universe as scientists observe it at present.

For many years knowledge has been accumulating so that physicists have been enabled to form some opinion as to the precise nature of cosmic radiation. Observations have been made in depths of lakes and deep mines, and these have been extended by airplane to several miles and quite recently by balloon observations, by Picard and others, to heights of about ten miles. Scientists, with delicate electroscopes, have made observations at various latitudes so that at the present time there is a considerable volume of data available for discussion.

Cosmic rays are of extremely great energy. Abbe Lemaitre said. Part of the ray, or one of the three bands, seems to be soft and quite easily absorbed by the atmosphere. This part contains from 90 to 95 per cent. of the energy of the ray. The other two bands are absorbed in the water of lakes, and at great depths, such as in salt mines.

They vary in density with latitude, being more intense near the equator and less near the poles. This effect, it is believed, is due to the fact that part of the rays are formed of charged particles which are deflected by the magnetic fields of the earth.

There is no evidence that cosmic rays come from the sun. If this was true, there would be a day and night effect. They seem to come to the earth evenly from all directions. Accepted theories and experiments show that they emanate from the higher atmosphere.—"Montreal Gazette."

The American Society for Psychical Research, containing 100 illustrations of prints of fingers, thumbs, portions of palms and whole hands, all produced on a dental compound called "Kerr," and containing also the findings of Brackett K. Thorogood, Mr. Thorogood is connected with the Franklin Union in Boston and is the Research Consultant for the American Society for Psychical Research. He is said to have had thirty years of experience in abnormal psychology and psychic phenomena as an avocation, but his principal occupation has been in the study of physics and engineering, in which he has been an instructor for many years in the graduate school of Harvard University. Mr. Thorogood aided in many seances and is convinced that the ghostly fingerprints were actually made by "Walter." He also took part in a voice test. A soundproof box was made for the purpose. Inside it was a sensitive microphone connected with a loud-speaker located in a distant part of the house. The voice of "Walter," says the report, was not heard in the seance room, but came from the loud-speaker several floors below.

However, this may be, it has been proven time and time again that many of the alleged phenomena of spiritualism are shot through with fraud. Yet the cult claims many converts of prominence. Among them is Sir Oliver Lodge, eighty-two-year-old British scientist, who is to broadcast through the National Broadcasting Company on March 9 on "Do We Survive?" Sir Oliver maintains that he has had communication with his son, Raymond, killed in the World War. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was unwavering in his belief that he, too, had heard the voice of his only son, another victim of the great conflict. Indeed, it was the great tragedy of the loss of only sons in the homes of England which created a desire for present assurance of life beyond the cemeteries of France and revived interest in spiritualism as the means to that assurance.

Modern spiritualism had its origin in the home of John D. Fox, at Hydeville, New York, in 1848. It was born of mysterious rappings reported by his daughters, Margaret, Catherine and Leah.

WHEELS OF PROSPERITY MOVE AGAIN



With the automobile sales in all classes of cars booming over the depression marks of the past four years in the United States, Detroit factories are being fully manned these days, and running day and night shifts to keep up with the demand by purchasers. Here is a typical scene in an auto plant.

DAVID COPPERFIELD RIDIVIVUS



The Dickensian Tabard Players used the courtyard at the George Inn, Borough, London, for their performance of scenes from "David Copperfield" in connection with the Dickens birthday celebrations on February 10.

"BEETLE" CAR DOES 300 MILES PER HOUR



A car that looks like an enormous beetle, equipped with a 2,000 h.p. Rolls-Royce engine, will be used by Sir Malcolm Campbell in his attempt to average 300 miles an hour on the sands of the dry salt lake in Utah, U. S. A., next August. German aircraft designers have beaten their British competitors in the design for the body of the giant, new racing car, the construction of which has been started at Putney, London. Photo shows an artist's impression of this "beetle" car as it will appear when completed.

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lished in 1928 by Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc., New York.

Two years ago Nino Pecararo, who is said to have deceived Conan Doyle, told New York reporters that all his seeming supernatural accomplishments were pure deception—sleight-of-hand tricks.

Perhaps the greatest of all the mediums was Eusapia Palladino. Two investigators reported that she did her table-tipping with the joint of one of her big toes, tho another said she resorted to trickery rather than fall when her supernatural power, over which she had no control, was not functioning.

FRENCH DIVORCE AT 13

The youngest couple in France, who married five months ago by special dispensation of the President of the Republic, appeared in mail week to be on the point of becoming the youngest divorcees.

Adrienne Delamarre, 13, who had already given birth to a baby, married Jean Pinteaux, 17, at Catillon by special permission of the Chief of State, which is necessary in such a case.

The young mother, paralyzed in both legs from premature childbirth, is lying in her bed at the home of her mother, with whom the young couple lived and her husband has returned to his family.

The two mothers-in-law have two perfectly good explanations for the separation. The boy's mother says that the girl's mother made life unbearable for her son, whose wife is not a bad child; the girl's mother says that the boy is all right, but his mother has sown discord between the two.

The only thing on which they agree is that a divorce is necessary at once.

NOT SUFFICIENTLY "RESPECTABLE"

L. C. C. Doesn't Want Street To Be Named After Anne Boleyn

Unblemished reputations are demanded of those whose names the London County Council allow to be given to streets under their control.

This unwritten law led to objection being raised, at the meeting of the Council in mail week to the name of Anne Boleyn, which was proposed by the Records Committee for what is now named Lewisham Hill Blackheath.

They had previously proposed Wat Tyler Road as a suitable substitute, but Wat Tyler's reputation did not pass the L. C. C. censors. The Socialist Party on the Council demanded Wat Tyler, the English rebel, as the name, but Anne Boleyn, at first sight, seemed a more attractive name. Then A. Emil Davies brought forward Professor Pollard's big guns against poor Anne. "She appealed to the less refined part of Henry's nature," he quoted. "Her virtue was not of a character to deserve the respect of her own or subsequent ages," he quoted.

In a burst of indignation, Davies added, "That is the lady whose name we are asked to put on a road in a respectable neighborhood so that the younger ladies should be stimulated to ask who she was?"

If they should look up her story, he said, "who knows what consequences may ensue?"

"England ought to be proud of her," declared Sir Paul Latham. But neither Wat Tyler nor Anne Boleyn found favour and Lewisham Hill Blackheath remains till the Records Committee can unearth some name without a blemish. And the Council rose at eight o'clock, conscious of duty done.

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Scientist Affirms Faith In Ghostly Phenomena

Despite Frequent Exposés And General Scepticism Spiritualist Cult Claims Many Converts Of Prominence

The controversy over ghostly finger-prints allegedly taken in Boston, the proposed investigation in England of the proof of ghosts and a forthcoming international broadcast on psychic phenomena by that venerable scientist, Sir Oliver Lodge, have apparently revived a flagging interest in spiritualism. Since the witch of Endor raised the ghost of Samuel at the appeal of Saul there have been any number of men and women who have claimed the mystic power of materializing apparitions, receiving messages from the other shore, taking spirit photographs, projecting ectoplasm and engaging in other equally mysterious and sometimes terrifying manifestations of occult power.

But the greatest of them have been exposed; have, indeed, admitted deception—and then recanted. The notorious Fox sisters, D. D. Home, Eusapia Palladino and Nino Pecararo, to mention a few of the more illustrious names in the occult art, have admitted that their seemingly supernatural accomplishments were sleight-of-hand tricks. Harry Houdini could do them all, without any claim to occult power; and though he promised before he died that he would speak if he could from the other world there is no accepted record that any word from him has come. Despite these exposures and general scepticism, the spiritualist cult will not down, and the number of believers is said to run into the hundreds of thousands here and abroad. Their number was largely increased in the years immediately after the war, when the world was seized of a hysteria born of despair, and hungry souls yearned for some visible and immediate proof that life exists beyond the grave and they would join their loved ones again. One may recall that during the war



SIR OLIVER LODGE

there was a wide-spread story about angels appearing above the Allied soldiers at Mons. But the angels had no existence save in the imagination of a war correspondent, wearied, perhaps, by the sudden scenes before him.

PSYCHICAL RESEARCHERS DISAGREE

The Boston "ectoplasmic finger-prints" are alleged to have been made by "Walter," dead brother of "Margery," Boston medium, and the controversy over them is between the American Society of Psychical Research, with headquarters in New York, and its rival organization, the Boston Society of Psychic Research. The American Society for Psychical Research said the prints were genuine. Its Boston rival, however, last year printed an official bulletin in which three well-known authorities on psychic research presented evidence purporting to show that the thumbprints belonged to a dentist living in Boston instead of to a dead person.

The answer to this is contained in a report recently published by

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Free Grants To Poor Bihar Cultivators

Govt. Issues Communique On Relief Parties & Their Plans

PATNA, Mar. 10. Important measures have been taken to deal with the difficulties that have arisen from deposits of sand in the North Bihar states, says a Bihar Government communique.

The reports regarding the deposits vary greatly and it has been found essential to obtain accurate information of the real position in Motihari, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and the Nepal frontier.

Accordingly, eight survey parties have been constituted to make an organised survey of the damaged country and the party will start operation in a few days. The work is expected to be completed in about six weeks' time.

FREE GRANTS TO POOR. On the basis of this survey, Government will base their estimates of the damage and relief to the cultivators to enable them to begin clearing the sand deposits. The issue of loans and free grants will begin simultaneously with the work of the relief parties. Free grants to poor cultivators will be given from the Viceroy's fund instead of the "taccavi." The Board of Revenue has decided that in the areas where the damage is greatest, namely, Champaran, Sitamarhi, Darbhanga, Madhubani, and the Nepal frontier, the Government will grant similar concessions to their tenants.

The damage done to the rabi crop in the Tirhut areas, according to the report submitted by the director of agriculture, shows that the crop has not suffered over two per cent. of the cropped area.

ROADS OPEN FOR TRAFFIC. In Monghyr town considerable progress has been made in clearing the debris and all the main roads are now open to traffic and the lanes have been cleared well enough to allow pedestrian traffic. 670 huts have been erected in the approved sites and more are being put up every day. This figure does not include temporary structures that have been put up by private

individuals and other relief organisations.

In Bhagalpore the Town Local Relief Committee has decided to distribute free building material as it does not think it necessary to erect semi-permanent huts.

Tirhut which has suffered most in the earthquake will have grass huts erected shortly. Thirty thousand sal poles have been given by the Government of the United Provinces at the bare cost of transport and will be of great help to the people.

RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME. For the reconstruction of houses damaged or destroyed by the earthquake the scheme that the local Government propose to adopt is on the following lines:

Very poor persons whose circumstances do not allow them to take loans will be given free grants from the Viceroy's fund. A sum of 60,000 has been provisionally earmarked for this purpose for the town of Patna and fifty thousand for Bhagalpore.

For persons whose means are better, house building loans will be granted under the act recently passed by the Legislative Council. Certain details of this scheme have not yet been settled but it is hoped to announce terms for loans to the public in a short time.

Up to the third of March about 1,400 mills and 1,200 pans had been sent out to the various depots to help the cultivators to manufacture gur.

CANE MARKETING BOARD.

A Cane Marketing Board has been constituted at Muzaffarpore for the purpose of co-ordinating arrangements for despatching cane to outside factories. Supplies of cane to the extent of 25 wagons daily are being made to Bihra Mills at Patna and arrangements have been made to despatch about hundred wagons daily to Dehri Sone and Bengal as well as other places. Considerable progress has also been made for the reconstruction of damaged mills.

It is pointed out in connection with the various reports circulated about epidemics in the distressed areas, that epidemics are usual at this time of the year and they have not assumed any dangerous form so as to cause panic.—A. P.

GANDHIJI PLANTS MANGO TREE IN MRS. NAIDU'S RESIDENCE

Says Harijan Tour Is Not Concluded And Refuses To Comment On Future Congress Programme

HYDERABAD (Deccan), March 10.

"I have not the faculty like others of looking ahead months, years across three months," said Mahatma Gandhi in an interview with the Associated Press prior to his departure for Patna, when questioned about the future Congress programme.

"When the period of my self-imposed inactivity permanently ends on July 31," he added, "there will be time enough to consider the position. Till then I have my hands full with anti-untouchability work and Bihar programme."

Questioned about the duration of his stay in Bihar, Gandhiji said that he was entirely in Babu Rajendra Prasad's hands in that regard but he hoped to take advantage of his present visit to tour Orissa and Assam in connexion with anti-untouchability work.

Gandhiji emphatically denied the report that his visit to Hyderabad marked the end of his tours for the uplift of Harijans. He said that he was only suspending his programme on account of the emergency in Bihar.

Gandhiji added that while much had been achieved in the past few months, a great deal still

remained to be accomplished.

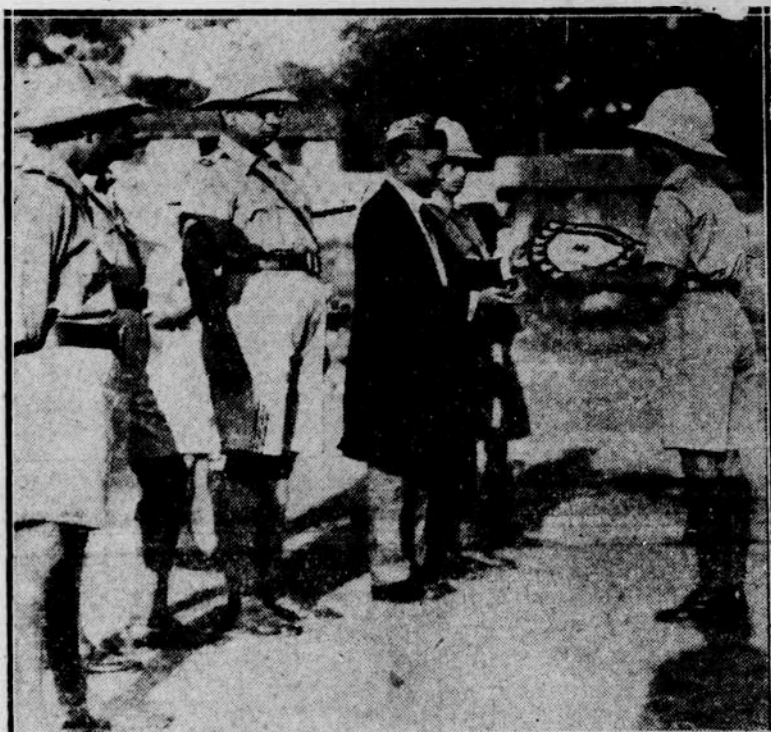
S. INDIAN TOUR'S SUCCESS. Asked about the results of his recent tour of South India, Gandhiji said that it was an unequalled success. He had found nothing throughout his visits to those parts to support the suggestion that the South Indians were less disposed than people in other parts of India to help in the eradication of untouchability. On the contrary everywhere he observed as much enthusiasm over his campaign as elsewhere, while in throwing open temples and contributing to the anti-untouchability fund South Indians were second to none. Guruvayur was an exception which bore out his experiences in South India that even here a confident and popular opinion prevailed.

YEROVADA FAST RECALLED. Gandhiji's historic fast of September 1932, in the Yerovada Jail was recalled by the simple ceremony Gandhiji performed last evening shortly before his departure for Secunderabad en route to Patna. This consisted of planting a mango tree in the compound of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's residence whose connexion with the famous mango tree in the Yerovada Jail under which Gandhiji carried out his memorable fast is that the latter is

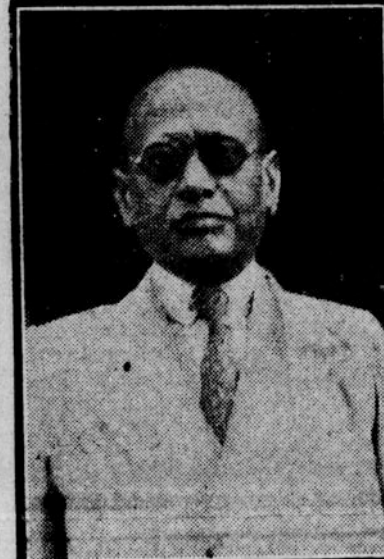
SWASTIK LEAGUE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS



The Bombay Swastik League held a parade on Saturday on the Gowalia Tank Maidan on the occasion of the 5th anniversary celebrations. The Mayor is seen inspecting the Leaguers.



The Mayor of Bombay presented a shield to Lt.-Col. P. B. Vaidya of the Swastik League.



Sir Shadi Lal, Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court, will preside over the All-India Agarwal Conference at Allahabad during the Easter week.

KARACHI SENSATION

Man Stabs Woman And Then Stabs Himself

KARACHI, Mar. 10.

A sensation was caused in Chinatown quarter this morning when a young man stabbed to death a woman and after inflicting serious injuries to himself ran to the police station and made clean confession. He subsequently became unconscious and was removed to the hospital, where he died.

The cause of the murder is unknown but it is believed the man suspected the woman's character.—(Associated Special).

SAFEGUARDS TO JAP TRADE

TOKIO, March 9.

A bill introduced in Parliament to safeguard Japanese trade against restrictions imposed by other countries empowers Government to prohibit specified exports and tax certain imports up to 100 per cent 'ad valorem.'

Another bill aims at protection of trade marks and prevention of unfair competition.—Reuter.

The parent plant. The plant was secured at the time of Gandhiji's release since when it had been matured with the care almost amounting to reverence during the past eighteen months.

The ceremony was performed by Mahatma Gandhi in the presence of a crowd of interested spectators who cheered enthusiastically as Gandhiji, after placing the plant in position shovelled mud into the pit and then watered it with the zeal experienced by a horticulturist.—A. P.

ANGLO-JAPANESE COTTON CONFERENCE

Lancashire Proposes That Markets Should Be Divided

LONDON, March 9.

It is understood that the principle of the memorandum which the Lancashire representatives to the Anglo-Japanese cotton conference have handed to the Japanese delegation, is the proposal that for the purpose of negotiations markets should be considered in five divisions, namely, the British Empire, Australasia, the Japanese Empire, South America and other countries.

Thus there will be a discussion on British and Colonial markets as one division parallel with the discussion in other areas.—Reuter.

VICEROY IN KAPURTHALA

KAPURTHALA, March 10.

This week's heavy rain having put out of action the temporary landing ground prepared for the Viceroy's visit by air, Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon arrived here at 10 this morning by the Viceregal train on their first visit to Kapurthala State.

A rousing reception was accorded to Their Excellencies at the exquisitely decorated station. The Viceroy inspected the guard of honour. The entire party was then photographed with five decorated elephants providing the background. The weather was lovely. The party accompanying the Viceroy includes Mr. E. C. Merville, Private Secretary, Colonel Muir, Military Secretary, and Mrs. Muir.—A. P.

EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS

Schools And Theatres In Ahmedabad To Be Closed For A Week

AHMEDABAD, March 9.

The Ahmedabad Municipality this evening adopted several drastic steps to check the Meningitis epidemic.

The President Mr. B. P. Thakore at the outset stated that as the epidemic had not yet subsided in the city, the Municipality should pass an order under special powers conferred by Government under section 180 (3), Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, prohibiting the assembly of persons exceeding fifty in cinemas, dramatic theatres, circuses, shows, etc., and at Friday fairs. The Civil Surgeon had given his opinion in favour of this prohibition. The President added that schools also would remain closed for a further period of one week.

A resolution was thereupon passed prohibiting the assembly of more than fifty persons in cinemas, etc., and also Friday fairs for a period of ten days in the first instance commencing from to-morrow.

Another resolution was passed requesting Government to depute an experienced bacteriologist till such time as the epidemic continued to conduct further research into the disease with a view to preparing a serum or some other remedy to afford immunity from the disease.—A. P.

Big Dinner Parties Banned In Ahmedabad?

AHMEDABAD, March 10.

The expectation of the decline in the meningitis epidemic owing to the passing away of cold wea-

GOVT. NOT PREPARED TO RELEASE OBEIDULLAH KHAN

Home Member Explains Why Frontier Gandhi's Nephew Went On Hunger Strike In Multan Jail

PESHAWAR, March 10.

Replying to a question, put by Mr. Abdul Ghafarkhan Khan, the Red-Shirt Member in the Legislative Council, Mr. George Cunningham, Home Member, said that Obeidullah Khan, nephew of the "Frontier Gandhi" is on hunger-strike in the Multan Central Jail. He is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

He was transferred to the Sialkot Jail in May 1933, to avoid heat, and was transferred to Multan Jail, where there was marked improvement in his health.

In December 1933, the Punjab Government informed the Local Government that the prisoner's disease had been definitely diagnosed as Tuberculosis and suggested that he should be transferred to the Multan Jail, during the cold season, where there are special facilities for treating tubercular patients. "Under these circumstances and the prisoner's own interest, the Local Government agreed to the arrangements suggested."

"As a protest against his transfer Obeidullah went on hunger-strike since February. The last report received on February 28, described the patient's condition to be serious. He was undergoing imprisonment in default of security. It was open to him to obtain release at any time by furnishing security."

"Taking No Risk."

"Failing this, Government have at present, no assurance that his release will not result in the renewal of subversive activities and disturbance of law and order. This risk, the Government are not prepared to take," concluded the Home Member.

A series of supplementary questions followed. Mr. Pirkbakhsh asked: "Are Government prepared to release his father that he may be in a position to prevail upon Obeidullah Khan to give up hunger-strike?"

Mr. Cunningham replied: "That question has not been considered and I am afraid, I can give no assurance that Dr. Khan Sahib will be released."

Mr. Habibullah Khan: "Are there no arrangements for the treatment of Tuberculosis in the Provincial jails?"

Mr. Cunningham: "I believe that the Abbottabad Jail has such arrangements."

Why Not Transfer There?

Mr. Habibullah Khan: "Does not the Government think it advisable to transfer Obeidullah Khan to Abbottabad?"

Mr. Cunningham: "As already said yesterday, when Obeidullah Khan gives up the hunger-strike, the Government will be ready to consider what arrangements are in the best interest of his health."

Mr. Pirkbakhsh: "Are Government prepared to transfer his father now detained in Hazaribagh Jail to Multan Jail, so that he could give medical assistance to his son?"

Mr. Cunningham: "The Honourable Member may rest assured that Obeidullah Khan is receiving the best possible treatment in the Jail. The Multan Jail is one of the best in India, specially designed for the treatment of Tuberculosis and I cannot ask the Punjab Government to allow a private practitioner, even though he is his own father, to interfere with the medical arrangements."

"Will Give Govt. Trouble."

Mr. Pirkbakhsh: "If his father is not allowed in the capacity of a medical practitioner, are Government prepared to effect his transfer to Multan in order that he may prevail upon him to give up the hunger-strike?"

Mr. Abdul Ghafar Khan: "Keeping in view the present condition of Obeidullah Khan's health, are the Government of the opinion that he will commit breach of peace, if he comes out of jail?"

Mr. Cunningham: "I am not prepared to say, if in the present state of health, he would be able to take active part in defying the Government, but Government are not prepared to assume that, within a measurable time, after his release, he would not attempt to give the Government trouble."—United Press.

PLAGUE EPIDEMIC IN RATNAGIRI

Increase In Number Of Inoculated Persons

RATNAGIRI, Mar. 9.

Plague epidemic appears to be increasing as residents in the Civil Station area have commenced to evacuate.

However the number of the inoculated persons has considerably increased. Three deaths that occurred recently were from those who had not inoculated themselves.

Excepting the Government High School, which re-opened to-day, all other schools continue to remain closed.

Mango crop this year seems to be below normal. This is evident from the exports of green mangoes which are less than usual. Prices are not very good probably because of deterioration in quality.—A. P.

ther, has not been realised.

Five fresh cases were admitted to the Municipal Vaidial Hospital, the total at present being 65. The rate of mortality recorded is about 55 per cent. The Out-door Department of the hospital has been closed and arrangements have been made for treatment of a hundred cases.

The President of the Municipality has issued an appeal advising the people to stop dinner parties exceeding 50 persons before he is compelled to stop such dinners in exercise of the powers conferred by the Government.—A. P.

"ALLAY OUR SUSPICION"

Indian Chamber's Protest To Govt. Of India

REOPENING DOOR FOR JAVA SUGAR?

LAHORE, Mar. 10.

"The whole thing looks suspicious and it appears as if efforts are being made to re-open a door for imports from Java and restart exploitation of this poor country." Thus says the Indian Chamber of Commerce in the course of a letter to the Government of India condemning the proposed sugar excise duty.

"ALLAY SUSPICION."

The Chamber adds that suspicion gains further strength owing to rumours that interests in surplus stocks and mills are being acquired by some British concerns and that an understanding is being arrived at between Holland and Great Britain to exchange sugar stocks in Java for British textile and other goods. The Chamber therefore requests the Government of India to allay suspicion.

The Chamber cryptically says that some factories have been destroyed by the recent earthquake in Bihar.

While protesting against the proposed excise duty on matches the Chamber hopes that it should not be over eight annas per gross if it is imposed.—A. P.